

The Sixty-Ninth Annual Report

OF THE

Board of Foreign Missions

OF THE REFORMED CHURCH IN AMERICA

AND

FORTY-FOURTH OF SEPARATE ACTION

With the Treasurer's Tabular and Summary Reports of
Receipts for the Year ending April 30, 1901



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REPORT.

A Memorable Year. The year 1900, with which the last fiscal year of the Board partly synchronizes, will always be memorable in the history of missions. With it closes what has been called distinctively the "Missionary Century." During its earlier months, in the Ecumenical Conference, the missionary movement which characterized it received the highest public expression and recognition. Scarcely had the Conference adjourned before many causes, long-operating, combined to deal this same movement the heaviest blow it has received since the persecution by the Roman emperors of the early Church.

Outbreak in China. The whole world is familiar with the story of the outbreak in China, in which nearly 200 foreign missionaries and their children perished by fire and sword. Homes, schools, churches, hospitals and missionary establishments of every sort were swept away, and the work of more than one generation was apparently brought to naught. Thousands of Chinese Christians, how many will never be known, suffered the loss of all things, and maintained the steadfastness of their faith in the face of torture and death.

Unfriendly Criticism. Following immediately upon this outbreak, the tongue of detraction and slander, which seemed to have been silenced by the Conference, was again loosed, and from every quarter missions and missionaries, their character, their methods and the results of their work were assailed with hostile criticism, sometimes ignorant, sometimes malicious. Upon them was laid the burden of responsibility for all this woe and wreck. Never before, in all probability, have

the questions connected with missions to non-Christian peoples received such wide and vigorous attention and discussion as during the year under review.

Famine in India. Through all the year the great empire of India has again rested under the pall and stress of famine and pestilence, making the mute appeal of hopeless suffering and despair to the sympathies of the Christian world.

Of these larger events in their wider relations it is not necessary, nor is this the place, to speak more in detail. It is sufficient to show how they have affected the work of our own missions, and how the fiscal year covered by this report has been a memorable one for the missions of our Reformed Church.

Amoy During the Outbreak. During the grave disturbances in China great anxiety was naturally felt concerning the safety of our missionaries at Amoy, and the preservation or possible destruction of their long established work. Constant communication was held with them by letter and cable, and explicit instructions given as to measures to be taken for their safety should an outbreak occur. It is a cause of profound gratitude to God that neither missionary nor native Christian was brought in peril of his life, and only a small loss in property sustained. The resolute attitude of the Southern viceroys exercised a restraining influence upon the people, excited though they were by the events transpiring in the North and by the circulation among themselves of calls and placards urging them to join the Boxer movement and expel the foreigners. The local officials, also, showed themselves to be friendly.

By the advice of the United States consul at Amoy the members of the mission occupying or intending to occupy Chiang-chiu, Tong-an and Sio-khe, were withdrawn or withheld from these stations until November. No violent outbreak, however, occurred at any of them. Damage was done to the newly erected chapel at Leng-soa, and smaller chapels in three other out-stations connected with the Chiang-chiu field. For these losses ample though moderate reparation was made by the Tao-

tai through the efficient intervention of the consul. "Exemplary damages" collected by him, and offered to the mission on certain conditions were declined by the direction of the Executive Committee.

The Board has felt and expressed its sense of obligation to Hon. Anson Burlingame Johnson, the United States consul above referred to, for his solicitous care for the safety of our missionaries and his efforts in securing reparation for losses. The Board deems it only just, also, to acknowledge the interest manifested by the State Department of our government in the welfare of our missionaries, as shown by its careful inquiries as to their names, families and location, and property held by the mission at its different stations.

*Famine and
Famine Relief.*

The suffering caused by the famine in India—scarcely paralleled in the history of such visitations in certain portions of the empire—was not nearly so great in the districts occupied by our Arcot mission. It was sufficiently severe, however, to call for large and immediate help, and make large demands upon the time, sympathies and strength of the members of the mission. To these pleas for relief the Church responded with a promptness and liberality far beyond all expectation and precedent. During the fiscal year from May 1st, 1900, to April 30th, 1901, the Board received and transmitted for this purpose \$11,148.57. The previous four months of 1900, \$5,722.60 were also received and sent forward, making a total of \$16,871.17. By means of this aid the hearts of our missionaries and of the suffering people were greatly cheered, and a vast amount of distress relieved. Touching expressions of gratitude have been received from missionaries, the Mission and the native Christians.

Work was given to those who were able to earn a living for themselves and their families, and the aged and helpless were supplied with necessary food. In view of the vastly greater distress and loss of life in the north-western provinces, the mission found itself able and felt it only right to send a portion of the fund, amounting to about 10,000 rupees, to assist the workers

there, a course which received the approval of the Board, and which, it believes, the generous donors will cordially endorse. It was also able to retain a balance of over 20,000 rupees to meet the necessities which still threatened in the opening months of 1901 through the failure of the customary rains. Though the worst fears have not been realized, yet the distress is still great, and the prospect dark for a return to normal conditions. It is a cause for gratitude to God that through the liberality of His people the means are in hand to meet the existing need without further appeals should it not grow to overwhelming proportions.

Financial Success. The financial results of the year, which will be treated more fully in the latter part of this report, make this also memorable in the history of our work. The receipts for the year before were supposed to have reached "high-water mark," but those of the year under review go far beyond it; including the Arabian mission, legacies, and all gifts for special objects, the total of all receipts is \$173,204.12. No such amount has ever come into the treasury of the Board before in a single year. Equally gratifying is the fact that the receipts for the regular work alone have been sufficient to meet all expenditures on that account, and that so large a reduction as \$18,500, and over, has been made in the net indebtedness with which the year began. That these results are due, under God, to an increase of interest in the work of missions cannot be doubted. It is attested by increased inquiry for information and requests for help in presenting it to the people. It seems reasonable to trace a part, at least, of this newly-awakened interest to the meetings of the Ecumenical Conference, and the circulation and reading of the inspiring report of its proceedings. That this influence will yet be more deeply and widely felt may well be believed.

Financial Policy. This review of the year would not be complete without a reference to the financial policy ostensibly adopted by the Board nine years ago, but strictly enforced for the first time in October,

1900, in making the regular appropriations for the calendar year, 1901. The principle and the results of this policy have been fully set forth in the Church papers, and should be known and well considered by all the members of the Church.

Its Principle. The principle is that of appropriating annually, for the regular work of the Board and its missions, no larger amount than it can reasonably expect to receive for these purposes alone. The appropriations made in October of each year for the calendar year next ensuing are designed to include the support of all missionaries and their families, maintenance of their work, and the various institutions belonging to it, the expenses of administration (Home expenses), and the reservation of \$5,000 to meet such expenditures as may become necessary in the course of the year, but cannot be anticipated in the preceding October.

The "reasonable expectation" is determined by the average receipts of the previous five years for the regular work, as specified above, excluding all gifts for special objects of every sort, and all contributions for the payment of debts. Loosely interpreted, this has been the policy of the Board for years, but its rigid application dates from October, 1900.

Reasons for It. The Board believes this policy and its application to be distinctly a "business policy," justified by sound business principles, in the interest of financial security and stability, and tending to prevent a recurrence of debt. It believes these things to be desirable in themselves, and that it is bound to secure them for the Church, whose financial agent and steward it is in the prosecution of its missionary work. While it keenly feels and deeply deplores the often injurious, sometimes disastrous, retrenchments necessitated by the adoption of this policy, it distinctly feels that this responsibility rests not upon it, but upon the Church itself. If it must choose between debt by unwarranted expenditure, however much the necessities of the work may seem to demand it, and the crippling of that work,

or even the destruction of a part of it, as a faithful steward it must choose the latter. But it holds and it avows the belief that the Church, which is the principal in this matter, can, if it will, make the choice of either of these alternatives unnecessary and impossible. The experience of the last year encourages the hope that it will do so.

STATE OF THE MISSIONS.

The reports from the various missions herewith presented are so full, so orderly and so clear that there is little need to go into particulars here. It should be sufficient to call attention to the story, therein set forth, of mingled toil and triumph, discouragement and hope. Two features belong to them all—the pain of retrenchment and the lack of men.

Pains of Retrenchment. When it is remembered that a reduction of 43 per cent. on the estimates of 1900 was followed by a reduction of 31 per cent, for 1901, the apprehension and distress expressed by the missions are not surprising. These reductions were all the more distressing because they fell not upon the salaries of the missionaries, but upon the work to which they are giving their lives. To be compelled not only to face the utter impossibility of advance or enlargement, when opportunities and calls for such advance are multiplied on every hand, but also to witness and even execute the cutting down or cutting off of work actually in hand, some of which has taken years, and even a lifetime, of faithful labor to build up, to dismiss faithful helpers, close schools, turn away scholars, refuse applications for teachers and Christian instruction from villages numbering from a few up to seventy-five families, and turn the seekers after the light of the Gospel back into the darkness of heathenism—these are the things that try the souls of our missionaries far more than personal privation.

With what sorrow of heart must a missionary of the Gospel be compelled to write as Dr. Wyckoff, of India, does: "I have three applications from villages for

teachers. I sent word immediately to the catechist that I could not take them. A few days later a delegation from one of them came in thirty miles to see me. I could only tell them to attend the nearest church, seven miles away, but could promise no catechist to instruct them." With similar feelings Mr. Ballagh deplores the giving up of out-stations and the cessation of effort in towns and villages in Japan, and the probable necessity of withdrawing from the large field in southern Shinshiu, once occupied by us, as other fields have been abandoned, simply from lack of means to employ the necessary preachers and of missionaries to superintend the work. And with what conscience can we, who have sent out these missionaries for the very purpose of preaching the Gospel in these lands and teaching the people all things which Christ has commanded, suffer such things to be?

Need of Men. The need of men in almost every field is not less evident than the lack of means and the effects of retrenchment. Four years ago the Amoy mission had eight men on the ground. Even with the addition of Mr. Warnshuis last year it has now but five. If eight were not too many—they were really not enough—five cannot be sufficient now. They are not. The mission pleads for two more, and, to enforce its plea, forwards the generous donation of \$600, from an elder in one of the Amoy churches, towards the expense of sending one of them at once. The Board holds the funds for this purpose, but has not yet seen the way clear to put them to such use.

During the year just closed death has deprived the Arcot Mission of the life and invaluable services of Dr. John Scudder, and the Rev. E. C. Scudder, having returned home on furlough, has resigned his connection with the Board. Two vacancies are thus created in that mission. The entire Telugu field has been left to the care of one missionary, greatly over-burdened and rapidly breaking down. That these vacancies should be filled needs no argument, yet the Board has not felt warranted in taking any step to fill them.

A like condition prevails in North Japan. The vacancies caused by the withdrawal of Dr. Poppen, three years ago, and the death of Dr. Verbeck, have never been filled. With the exception of Mr. Scudder, who went out in 1897, no missionary has been permanently added to that mission since 1884. The chair of Instruction in the Theological Seminary at Tokyo, which it is morally incumbent on us to supply, remains unfilled. The mission appeals with re iterated emphasis, intensified by the lapse of years and hope deferred, that these vacancies be filled at once. The Board admits the force and justice of the appeal, but has been unable to comply with the request.

At its annual meeting in 1900 the Arabian Mission unanimously asked that two men, one of them a physician, be sent out to do pioneer work in the fields lying north of Busrah and west of Muscat, now opened up but as yet practically unentered. If this mission is to grow beyond its present bounds and extend its influence and work from the coast into the interior, according to its original purpose, these men are absolutely indispensable.

Here, then, are at least eight men for whom the call is loud and work and positions wait. It may not be easy, it can hardly be impossible, to find them ; in fact, some have already offered or are known to be ready to offer their life-service. What will the Church do or authorize the Board to do about them ?

While these things are tending to dishearten our missionaries, interfere with their plans and hamper their work, other signs are everywhere gratifying and encouraging.

Signs of Progress: In China, notwithstanding the unrest
Amoy. and excitements of the year, and the absence of the missionaries from the inland posts for several months, the work in general is in a healthy condition and the people friendly. The old First Church, Sin-koe-a, in Amoy has enjoyed an "old-time revival," which has increased its membership twenty per cent. Both the churches of Amoy show an excellent missionary

spirit, carrying on effective work on an adjacent island by their own agents and at their own expense.

The hospital at Sio-khe has at length been re-opened by Dr. Stumpf and entered on a new career of usefulness, which it is hoped may long be continued without interruption, while the Hope and Netherlands Woman's Hospitals at Amoy, in which more than 11,000 patients were treated during the year, have established themselves more firmly in the confidence of the people and the officials, and vindicated anew their value as evangelistic agencies. The friends in the Netherlands have continued undiminished their interest in the Woman's Hospital, built by their liberality, and their generous contributions to its support.

*In the Arcot
Mission.*

In India, notwithstanding the presence and discouragements of pestilence and famine, the year has proved one of unusual success. Gains have been reported in almost every line of effort. Over 250 families, including 966 persons, have been received from heathenism and brought under Christian influence and instruction, 229 admitted to the communion of the Church on confession of their faith, 371 adults and 558 children baptized. The total number of adherents is nearly ten thousand. What is more remarkable still in such a year of famine and famine prices, the contributions of native Christians, amounting to 5,342 rupees, were only 24 rupees less than in the year before, while measures have been voluntarily inaugurated, with considerable enthusiasm, for the promotion of personal, unpaid, evangelistic effort and the increase of benevolence. Four churches have assumed the full support of their pastors, and one the entire cost of all its work and worship. Thus are the walls of Jerusalem being built even in troublous times.

The Vellore College, of which Rev. W. I. Chamberlain, Ph.D., is Principal, reported 1,021 students in 32 classes, and is now said to be "one of the four largest institutions in the Madras presidency, if not in India."

The hospital at Ranipettai is now fully under the control of the mission, its claim having been recognized

by the government. During Dr. L. R. Scudder's absence in this country it has been in charge of Miss Louisa H. Hart, M.D. More than 13,000 patients were treated during the year. Ground has been purchased at Vellore for the Mary Taber Schell Hospital for Women, and the work of building has begun.

In Japan. In Japan perhaps the most notable event was the meeting, in October, 1900, of the Third General Conference of Missionaries to Japan, in the city of Tokyo. Preparations were carefully made, the attendance of missionaries of all denominations was large, and the proceedings had were of a high order, both intellectually and spiritually. A tone of earnest spirituality and prayerfulness was manifested throughout and in a high degree, making evident the presence and working of the Holy Spirit, and giving promise of rich blessings to follow. Measures were taken and a movement inaugurated, under the auspices of a committee appointed for the purpose, looking to a great and immediate enlargement of special evangelistic effort for the empire, with which to mark the opening of the new century. The development of this movement, beginning with the first week in January, 1901, will be watched with the deepest interest, and its success should be the object of earnest prayer on the part of all who desire the evangelization of Japan.

The instruction of the Minister of Education, to which reference was made last year—prohibiting religious instruction and the exercise of religious worship of any sort in schools having government recognition—and which wrought so much injury to mission schools that had sought such recognition, has been essentially modified. The courageous stand taken by those in charge of the schools, in preferring to renounce and in actually renouncing all government privileges rather than relinquish or abate their Christian character or the amount and liberty of Christian instruction in them, has wrought its legitimate fruit. The privilege of exemption from military conscription for their students has been restored,

and it is confidently expected that the privilege of examination for entrance into higher government schools will soon be restored likewise, both without any interference with Christian teaching. As a consequence of this partial recognition the Meiji Gakuin, which had suffered greatly from the Instruction, reports thirty-five more students in its academical department than it had at the close of 1899.

The Steele College at Nagasaki has never sought nor received government recognition hitherto, but, under this more favorable attitude of the Department of Education, hopes now to secure it. The number of students taking examination at the close of the year was sixty-seven. In consequence of the curtailment of expenditures ordered by the Board, it seemed impossible at the beginning of the year that either Steele College or Sturges Seminary, at Nagasaki, could be kept open unless the evangelistic work of the South Japan Mission were abandoned. This was not to be thought of, yet the Board could not make the additional appropriation necessary to keep open the schools. This emergency, pregnant with lasting injury to both these institutions, was happily relieved, however, and safely passed, in part, by the receipt of some small donations for the purpose, but chiefly by the offer of Mr. Pieters to remain at home another year with his family, thus saving the amount appropriated for their traveling expenses, and also to accept, while at home, a reduction of one-fourth of his allowance. From this necessity, so trying and yet so honorable to him, he and the mission have been saved by the interest and contributions of friends in the West. All honor to them, and especially to those through whose active efforts this relief was brought about.

*In Arabia Stronger
Than Ever.* The Arabian Mission was strengthened during the year by the addition of Rev. James E. Moerdyk, who sailed from New York on October 6th, and joined the mission in the end of November. It is now more firmly established at each station than ever before.

Miss Emma H. Hodge, M. D., for five years a medical missionary of the Women's Missionary Society of the M. E. Church in India, was married to Dr. H. R. L. Worrall, of this mission, in October, 1900. Mrs. Worrall has been accepted and appointed by the trustees as an associate missionary. Dr. and Mrs. Worrall expect to return to Arabia during the coming summer or fall.

Medical Work at Bahrein. The erection of a mission house, rented on long lease, at Bahrein has provided accommodations for two families, and made it possible to open permanent medical work at that station. To this work Dr. and Mrs. Thoms have given themselves with interest and zeal, and with large success, so that this work is assuming large proportions. Successful surgical operations have popularized this department of the physician's work, and have demonstrated the great need and desirability of a hospital. It is pleasant to report that, just as the mission has entered an earnest plea for such an institution, the trustees have received an offer of \$6,000 for its erection and equipment, as a memorial to the late Edward De Witt Mason, of Brooklyn, N. Y., from his brothers and sister, on condition that the Trustees provide the necessary ground. The mission has been authorized to purchase the ground, and it is hoped that within a few months the work of building may be begun.

Woman's Work. A beginning has been made by the married ladies of the mission in work for women. In order that it might be prosecuted more systematically and extensively, the mission asked for two single women who shall devote themselves to this service. This request has been twice made, but the Trustees are not convinced that the time has arrived for employing such an agency under the conditions now prevailing in this mission.

Touring. Tours have been made as usual, though more might have been done in this direction in the field west of Muscat but for the

disturbed state of the country and the inter-tribal wars which have prevailed.

Scripture Sales. The sales of Scriptures and Scripture portions are largely in excess of any previous year. In 1899 they numbered 2,464; in 1900, 3,844, a gain of more than 50 per cent. Of the total, 86 per cent. were to Moslems (2,878 in Arabic), showing how widely these "little missionaries" are doing their silent work of enlightenment among the followers of Mohammed.

Two More Men Needed. At its meeting a year ago the mission earnestly besought that two men be sent out during the year. This appeal was reiterated, with emphasis, by the mission at its meeting in February, 1901. The Board earnestly desires to send these men, should the means be provided and their support assured, in accordance with the principles upon which the mission was established.

Finances. The receipts for the Arabian mission for the year were as follows: From syndicates, \$4,717.58; miscellaneous, \$4,334.81; from legacy, \$125; and interest on loan, \$200, making a total of \$9,377.39. The expenditures were \$12,487.63, including \$2,000 for the purchase of a site for the hospital at Bahrein.

THE MISSIONARIES.

The total number of missionaries now in connection with the Board is 88. Of the 34 men 5 are unordained, 3 of them being physicians and 2 teachers. Of the 54 women 30 are married and 24 unmarried, 2 of the latter and the same number of the former being physicians.

Losses by Death. Sad inroads have been made upon this force during the year by the death of two of our oldest and most honored missionaries.

Dr. John Scudder. Rev. John Scudder, D. D., of the Arcot mission, died at Kodai Kanal on May 23d, 1900. Dr. Scudder went to India with Mrs. Scudder in 1861, and since that time has visited this country

but twice. His great ability, his thorough devotion and adaptability to every sort of work that offered, his cheerful, kindly disposition, his strength of character and commanding influence made him a most valuable member of the mission. During his furloughs he visited the churches widely, and the influence of his addresses was marked. Few missionaries have made themselves more widely and favorably known. He had the happiness of seeing two of his sons, with their wives, and his only daughter engaged with him in mission work. To the mission his loss seems irreparable. As an appreciation of his character and service the Board has placed on record a suitable memorial. Mrs. Scudder remains in India, and continues her useful labors there.

Dr. Leonard W. Kip. The Rev. Leonard W. Kip, D. D., who went to China in the same year that Dr. Scudder went to India, and returned to this country little more than a year ago greatly enfeebled in body and in mind, passed away at Trenton, N. J., on February 27th, 1901. Thoroughly evangelistic in spirit, utterly self-sacrificing and self-forgetful in the prosecution of his work, prayerful and spiritually-minded to an eminent degree, his loss is a serious blow to the mission and to the people in China, among whom his life has been spent. Mrs. Kip, who has been so completely associated and one with him in all his life work, hopes to return to Amoy at no distant day and resume her labors there.

Resignations :
Mr. and Mrs. Rev. E. C. Scudder, Jr., who went to India in 1882, and Mrs. Scudder who went out in 1889, returned home about the middle of last year. For personal reasons they have resigned their connection with the mission and the Board, and that connection ceased on December 31st, 1900. The Board desires to express publicly, as it has already done to them, its confidence in these faithful workers, its pleasure in all the relations it has had with them, and its earnest desire that they may yet find themselves engaged again in labor for the evangelization of India to which they have devoted their lives.

Miss von Bergen. Miss Lizzie von Bergen, who joined the Arcot Mission in 1893, returned on furlough in 1900, after seven years of service. For private reasons she also has resigned her position, and her connection with the Board will cease on June 15th, 1901.

Additions. Rev. and Mrs. A. L. Warnshuis have joined the Amoy Mission, greatly to its satisfaction and encouragement, and the Rev. James E. Moerdyk the mission to Arabia. These are the only reinforcements sent to the field during the last year.

Returned to the Field. Dr. and Mrs. Chamberlain returned to India toward the end of 1900, leaving New York October 31st. By the advice of physicians and the action of the mission he has taken up his residence on the hills, at Ootacamund, at which high altitude it is hoped that his health may be preserved, and he enabled to continue his literary work, with the charge, also, of the church and station work at Coonoor.

Rev. and Mrs. H. V. S. Peeke returned to the South Japan Mission immediately after attending the General Synod in June, 1900. Miss M. L. Winn and Miss S. M. Couch also returned to Japan in October.

Returned Home. Mrs. P. W. Pitcher returned with her children to this country from China in May, 1900, followed by Mr. Pitcher in April, 1901. Misses K. M. and M. E. Talmage returned home for a brief furlough, but went back to China in February of the current year. Rev. and Mrs. Howard Harris, of the North Japan Mission, have also returned to this country on furlough.

Miss Mary Deyo returned from the North Japan Mission during the summer of 1900. She expects to resume her work at no great interval, but not immediately.

The health of Miss Anna K. Stryker was such as to make necessary her departure from the South Japan Mission in December, 1900. She is now in this country but with little or no prospect of returning to Japan.

Mrs. Jennie D. Schenck, of the North Japan Mission, was also obliged to return in April of the current year on account of her state of health.

THE BOARD.

In accordance with the action not only *Field Secretary.* of the last General Synod, but of two previous Synods, the Board has been happy, during the year, in securing the services of Rev. John W. Conklin as Field Secretary. He accepted the position in July, 1900, and since then has been prosecuting his work among the churches. His experience as a pastor, as a missionary of the Board for nine years in India, and as a professor in the Bible Normal College at Springfield, Mass., all alike seem admirably to qualify him for just this service. Otherwise the officers of the Board remain the same as before.

The term of the following members of the Board expires with this session :

Rev. J. H. Whitehead,	Mr. Francis Bacon,
“ E. B. Coe, D.D.,	“ V. H. Youngman,
“ E. P. Johnson, D.D.,	“ John Bingham,
“ John G. Fagg,	T. G. Huizinga, M. D.,
	Rev. J. H. Oerter, D.D.

During the year the Manual of the Board has been thoroughly revised and remodelled. Its rules went into effect on January 1 of the current year. A copy of it is herewith presented.

THE WOMAN'S BOARD.

It is a pleasure to testify again, as heretofore, to the cordial and sympathetic co-operation of the Woman's Board in all the work of our missions. This co-operation, indeed, and sympathy have always existed from the beginning, and the aid afforded has been invaluable. It was natural, however, that certain questions should, from time to time, arise in regard to the relations existing between the two Boards, these relations not having been

clearly defined. During the year a cordial agreement has been entered into between the two Boards in regard to the appointment of missionaries, the entrance upon new work, and the prosecution of that already existing, as well as the application of funds to its maintenance. The articles of this agreement are embodied in the Manual above referred to, on pages 5 and 6.

The receipts from the Woman's Board by the Synod's Board during the year were as follows: For the regular work \$27,883.08; for special objects \$5,051.99; for Arabia \$766.46; for famine relief \$364.68; for the debt \$20.00; making a total of \$34,086.11.

OTHER HELPS AND AGENCIES EMPLOYED.

Classical conferences have been held as usual under the auspices of the Woman's Board. Under the direction of the Field Secretary, missionary Institutes, covering parts of two and three days, have been held in several places, with considerable interest and success.

The Students campaign was prosecuted during the summer of 1901, under the superintendence of Mr. George Hunter of New Brunswick Seminary, and Mr. John J. Banninga of the Western Seminary. From various causes the work accomplished was not so great as that in the previous year, but so far as it was prosecuted the results are believed to have been helpful. By the action of the Society of Inquiry of the Seminary at New Brunswick, the responsibility for this work will hereafter be assumed by that Society.

The Graves lectures on Foreign Missions in New Brunswick were delivered by Rev. Geo. F. Pentecost, D.D. A course of lectures upon missions in Japan was also delivered in the Western Theological Seminary, with great acceptance, by Rev. A. Pieters of the South Japan Mission. In addition to this service Mr. Pieters has devoted himself in an unusual degree to the visitation of the Churches in the Particular Synod of Chicago. Much work of a similar character has also been done by Dr. Lewis R. Scudder and other missionaries now in this

country, men and women, as well as by the Field Secretary. To the illustrated sketches of the Amoy and South Japan Missions, have been added similar sketches of the North Japan and Arabian Missions. New leaflets have been printed and old ones reprinted and issued, in increasing quantities.

Grateful mention and recognition should not be omitted of the facilities for frequent communication with their constituencies, so freely granted by the *Christian Intelligencer*, *De Hope* and *De Heidenwereld*. It is not easy to overestimate the value to the Board and its work of the service rendered.

PERIODICALS.

The periodicals published in the interest of missions remain substantially in the same condition as last year. The Mission Field, Day Star, Quarterly Missionary Leaflet, the Children's Day Exercise and the Arabian Mission Quarterly Letters from the Field, have all been issued at the customary intervals. The Mission Field has about the same circulation as last year (4,500); the Day Star has lost somewhat in circulation, about 8,500 copies being now taken. The Lesson Leaflet and the Exercises seem to be coming into favor with the Church. Of the Leaflet, 600 copies are distributed quarterly to regular subscribers, and where used it has proved exceedingly helpful in the study of missions and mission work. About 7,500 copies of the Children's Day Exercises have been issued and editions of about 1,400 of the Arabian Mission Quarterly Letters.

The whole question of the maintenance of our missionary periodical literature, whether at a profit or at least without so great cost to our Mission Boards, still awaits solution. There is no reason why their circulation might not be extended sufficiently to pay all expenses, if the pastors of the churches would interest themselves to secure this increase, nor can there be any doubt that the interest of the people in the work of the Church would be vastly greater than it is, as the result of such circulation. The cost of the Mission Field to the Board of

Foreign Missions for the fiscal year just closed is \$1,092.68.

For several months the news items found upon the first page of the Mission Field have been reprinted as a "bulletin" or "poster," intended to be placed in the vestibule of the churches, or other conspicuous place, for the information of those who cannot or will not read the entire magazine. It has been cordially adopted and used to a limited extent, but the time is yet too short to determine the influence and usefulness of such a method.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S WORK.

C. E. League. The Young People's mission work (C. E. Missionary League), has gone steadily forward as usual. No new methods have been suggested or appear as yet to be needed. So far as can be ascertained at this time, the Societies have maintained and slightly increased the appropriation of their gifts to missions. The total gifts to all objects amount to at least \$11,000.00, and this figure may be increased by reports not yet obtainable.

Sunday Schools. Our Sunday Schools have taken hold with some vigor of the Twentieth Century Missionary Forward Movement, which has received the approval of the General Synod. No large number of schools has adopted it, but those who have done so speak in no uncertain terms of the marked increase in interest and gifts which has followed its use.

UNION AND CO-OPERATION IN INDIA.

For more than a year a joint-committee, composed of representatives of the missions of the Church of Scotland, the Free Church of Scotland, and the Arcot mission of the Reformed Church in America, by invitation of the last named, has been considering the subject of co-operation in mission work, and the union of native congregations belonging to the three missions in one ecclesiastical body. Substantial agreement has been reached as to the principles and even the details of such union

and co-operation. As to co-operation, the following plan has been agreed upon :

I. In regard to the Theological Seminary at Palmaner, S. India.

1. Inasmuch as the present endowment, about \$70,000, was provided exclusively by the Reformed Church in America, therefore the Chair of Theology, originally founded by it, should permanently remain at the disposition of General Synod, and the relation of the Professor to the Synod remain unchanged.

2. That for the present the Board of Superintendents, as now constituted, be increased by the addition of one representative of each of the co-operating missions.

3. That the arrangement providing for a native teacher from the Free Church of Scotland be approved.

4. That each of the co-operating missions or churches be invited to provide an endowment for a professorship, the incumbent thereof to be chosen by it, and, in the event of such provision, that the church or mission so providing be entitled to further representation in the Board of Superintendents.

(It is understood that this plan cannot be carried into execution without the approval of the General Synod, but is recommended by the Board for such approval.)

II. The establishment and maintenance of a school for normal training for Christian teachers for primary and secondary schools at Arkonam.

III. That the three missions unite in the publication of the Mangala Vasanam, an Anglo-vernacular paper, formerly issued successfully by the Arcot Mission of the Reformed Church. This union has already gone into effect.

As regards ecclesiastical union, that subject is fully presented to the Synod in a memorial from the Arcot Mission, in which the steps already taken are detailed, and the approval of the Synod sought. It is only necessary, therefore, to say in this place that the propositions embraced in the memorial have received the cordial approval of the Board of Foreign Missions.

FINANCIAL.

Receipts: The receipts for the regular work of the missions, as included in the regular appropriations, were \$126,303.74, of which \$13,693 were derived from legacies, and \$2,649.16 from interest on invested funds. The balance, \$109,961.58, represents the actual gifts for this purpose, and is \$5,176.69 in advance of the previous year.

Special. For special objects, not included in, but outside of or in addition to, the appropriations, the sum of \$15,379.86 was also received. For the relief of sufferers by famine in India, \$11,148.58; for the payment of the debt, \$5,994.56; beside a bequest, from the late Rev. J. N. Jansen, of \$5,000 for the foundation of Christiana Jansen Scholarships in the Theological Seminary in the Arcot Mission. These sums, \$37,522.99 in all, added to the receipts for the regular work, amount to \$163,826.73.

Arabian Mission. For the Arabian mission the receipts were as follows: From syndicates, \$4,717.58; from non-syndicate contributions, \$4,334.81; from legacy, \$125; from interest on loan, \$200; making a total of \$9,377.39.

This is \$1,260.11 less than the preceding year. If the sum of these receipts be added to the total above given, we have the altogether unprecedented amount of \$173,204.12, received by the Board for all its work, regular and special, during the year, a gain of \$26,000 over last year, almost exactly. Excluding all legacies and interest the total of actual contributions, regular and special, is \$151,536.96, or about \$1.40 per member. The significance of these figures may be more clearly seen from the following table:

For the regular work: Collections...	\$109,961.58	
Legacies	13,693.00	
Interest	2,649.16	\$126,303.74
		<hr/>

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

For other purposes: For the debt...	5,994 56	
For special objects	15,379.86	
For famine relief.....	11,148.57	
Jansen bequest	5,000.00	\$37,522.99
		<hr/>
For the Arabian Mission: Syndi-		
cates.....	4,717.58	
Non-syndi-		
cate.....	4,334.81	
Legacy.....	125.00	
Interest.....	200.00	\$9,377.39
		<hr/>
Total amount received.....		\$173,204.12
Deducting all legacies and interest..		21,667.16
		<hr/>
We have the total of all contributions.		\$151,536.96

Expenditures. The expenditures, not including those for the Arabian Mission, given below, were as follows: For the Amoy Mission, \$24,843.25; for the Arcot Mission, \$41,477.82; for the North Japan mission, \$25,066.53; for the South Japan Mission, \$20,468.27; a total of \$111,855.87 for the four missions; for interest on loans, \$1,508.33; for home expenses, \$12,487.26; in all, \$125,851.46. The receipts, therefore, exceeded the expenditures by \$452.28.

Indebtedness. The year opened on May 1st, 1900, with a net indebtedness, notwithstanding efforts made for its removal, of \$27,642.70. It was largely the pressure of this debt and the lack of full success in the effort for its removal that led, if indeed it did not force the Board to the rigid application of the policy, to which reference has been heretofore made, in regard to appropriations. It is most gratifying, therefore, to be able to report that, while less than \$6,000 (\$5,994.56) has been received on account of the debt, the net indebtedness on May 1, 1901, was reduced to \$9,078.27, a reduction

of \$18,564.23, or more than two-thirds of the entire amount. The subjoined statement shows the relative situation at the opening and closing of the year :

	May 1.	1900.	1901.
Balance of loans.....		\$24,395.10	\$16,795 10
Acceptances outstanding.....		10,570.69	.....
Special gifts, unexpended.....		6,207.94	2,120.00
Due trust funds		3,350.00	21,933.37
Accrued interest on loans.....		130.83	189.17
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$44,654.56	\$41,037.64
Less accrued interest on Security Fund, balance on hand, etc.....		17,011.86	* 31,959.37
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$27,642.70	\$9,078.27

This result should be and is encouraging in a very high degree. It is something for which the Board itself is profoundly grateful, and for which it believes the Synod and the Church will be grateful too. Nor is this the only gratifying and encouraging feature of the situation.

Change in Remittances.

During the year, the method of making remittances to the missions has been almost completely changed for the better. Instead of using letters of credit exclusively, as heretofore, against which drafts were made by the mission treasurers, accepted by bankers in London, and paid by the Board three months after date, a large part of the remittances has been made in sterling drafts or bills of exchange, for which cash is paid in New York, and no further liability incurred by the Board. The change is in the interest of convenience, economy, and an accurate knowledge of the financial condition and liabilities of the Board at any given time. It results in a considerable saving of interest and commissions at home, and secures

* Included in this amount is the sum of \$12,175.83, paid in advance to the missions for May and June, 1901.

a larger amount of local currency to the missions in the field. It is hoped that it may be made complete and permanent during the year just begun.

The Other Side. This is a cheerful and encouraging view of the situation. It augurs well for the future of all our work, and should inspire new effort for its advancement. Especially should it have this effect, since there is another side equally important, to say the least, which can by no means be overlooked. The improved financial condition at home, as thus set forth, is largely due to careful, skilful and economical administration of the funds entrusted to the Board, but it is also quite as largely at the expense of the work in the field.

Reduced Appropriations. For seven or eight years the estimates from the missions have been subjected to reductions in making the annual appropriations for their maintenance and work. This reduction has steadily increased in severity until October, 1899. In making the appropriations for the year 1900 the estimates were cut down 43 per cent. upon the amounts asked for the evangelistic, educational and medical work alone. Such a reduction could not but be discouraging and in many ways disastrous.

Estimates Reduced. In the hope of avoiding such a necessity for the next year, or at least of mitigating its severity, a letter was sent to all the missions in March, 1900, in which the principles guiding and controlling the Board in making its appropriations were fully set forth. The extreme difficulty and embarrassment of the Board, in view of its large and long standing debt, and the insufficiency of the funds at its disposal to meet the demands, were clearly stated. The missions were urged, so far as possible, to bring their estimates into closer agreement with the actual or probable resources of the Board and the probable liberality of the churches, as determined by the average receipts for the five year period. This request was kindly received and faithfully complied with. As a result, the combined estimates for 1901 were \$10,597.00 less than those for

1900. Yet upon estimates so reduced a further reduction of 31 per cent. was made on all that related to evangelistic work and the support of schools and hospitals. As a consequence, the missions actually received about \$9,000 less for their work in 1901 than they had received under the severe "cut" of 1900. The work of the missions has thus been paying the debt of the Church. Is the Church content to have its debts paid in this way?

A Business Policy. The method or policy adopted in regard to appropriations, as explained in this report, was adopted, and has been commended as a "business policy." As a purely business measure it has been undoubtedly successful. As the steward or agent of the Church, by it entrusted with the care and administration of mission funds, the Board has felt itself unable to take any other view of its duty and responsibilities. For its adoption and adhesion to it the Church may say—with reverence be it spoken—"well done, good and faithful servant; thou hast been faithful over a few things." Will it also add—"I will make thee ruler over many things"? It ought to, and it must if the work it has been doing for Christ and His gospel, and the salvation of men in those far-off fields in Asia, is not to stand still or in some instances to come to naught.

Business Methods Demanded. If the Board is to conduct its administration on business principles, it has a right to claim and to expect that the Church should make a business of providing it with sufficient means for the proper care of the great and growing work it has in charge. Business methods for raising means for missionary operations, and such methods only, will solve the "Home Problem" of foreign missions, at present the most difficult and perplexing problem they have to face. The Board is not careful as to particular methods, but that some method applicable to each church, which shall be carried out in each church, and which shall reach and secure the cooperation of every member therein, is indispensable to the relief of the missions and to further progress.

\$135,000 Asked. It is plain that a large sum is needed for the proper maintenance of the missions and their work than they have yet received. With all the effort to keep down the estimates, with all the growth,—and there has been growth,—in contributions for the last few years, it has been simply impossible to provide for, and keep pace with, the growth in the field. The goal of \$120,000.00, towards which we have been striving, has at last been reached and passed. It is insufficient for the present need. Has not the time fully come to advance a step further and set the standard at \$135,000.00? The Board believes it has, and respectfully asks the Synod to confirm and approve its estimate of the amount to be raised for the regular work of the missions during the coming year.

\$15,000 for Arabia. In the anxiety regarding the other missions, and the effort to relieve them of their distress and the Board of debt, there is danger that the Arabian Mission, its needs and interest, may be overlooked. Indeed this would seem to have been the case during the last year, since the contributions to it were nearly \$1,300 less than the year before. This ought not to be. The Church has formally assumed this mission. It has reason for grateful satisfaction in the men and women who compose it, and the solid footing they have achieved among the Mohammedan people to whom they were sent, in the interest awakened in them and their work among Christians of all denominations in this country and Great Britain, and in the prospect of wider influence and usefulness opening before them. The maintenance of the present fields of work calls for not less than \$15,000 for the special use and benefit of this mission during the coming year. The Synod is respectfully asked to approve and the Church to provide this amount.

General Conference Invited. At various periods in the history of the Board, for the last twenty years, interest in our mission work has been greatly promoted and stimulated by the holding of a General Missionary

Conference. No such conference has been held for several years. The Board believes that the time has come for such a gathering, at which the whole subject of our mission work, its growing needs and its further development, may be carefully considered; at which, also, these interests of such great importance may be brought before God in united prayer. It would respectfully suggest that the Synod appoint a special committee, charged with the duty of arranging for such a conference in all its details, in communication or correspondence with the officers of the Board.

In conclusion, the Board would express its deep conviction that this is no time either to look backward or to stand still.

1. The needs of the missions and the peoples for whom they are laboring are no less, but call more loudly than ever for the help which we alone can give. Especially in those fields which are peculiarly our own, the work already done has simply made more manifest the absolute dependence of those peoples upon the gospel for all light and hope, and upon us for the light-giving gospel itself.

2. The record of the year, and of all the years, points forward. The work already done, in which the Church has taken such a blessed part and so much grateful satisfaction, is preparatory only—the foundation laying. What the Church has done should be the pledge of what the Church will do to secure more liberally and completely than before the development of all the institutions of the gospel in all our mission fields, and the enlightenment of the millions yet waiting for that gospel.

3. The opening year of the new century is a fitting time for and in fact demands a forward movement. If the last century could with propriety be called the Missionary Century, it should certainly be followed by a century of larger effort to complete the work so auspiciously begun, and what the Lord has enabled His Church to do in the 19th Century should convince it that He is able to show it, in the 20th, great and mighty things which it has not known. He summons us and all

His people to a higher aim, a broader outlook, to more perfect sympathy with Himself in the sacrifice of His Son for the salvation of the world, with that Son Himself in His divine mission of redemption, and with the perishing race of men, for whom He died and lives. It is for us to heed His summons, and obediently, relying on His help, to go forward and do the work which He gives us now to do, encouraged by the grateful memory of all the blessings He has vouchsafed us in the past.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Henry N. Cobb". The signature is written in black ink and features a prominent, sweeping flourish at the end of the name.

Corresponding Secretary.

Approved by the Board,
May 22, 1901.

THE AMOY MISSION, CHINA.

FOUNDED IN 1842.

Districts occupied, about 6,000 square miles. Population, 3,000,000.

Missionaries.—Revs. P. W. Pitcher, H. E. Studley and A. L. Warnshuis; Drs. J. A. Otte and C. O. Stumpf.

Assistant Missionaries.—Mrs. M. E. Talmage, Mrs. Pitcher, Mrs. Otte, Mrs. Studley, Mrs. Stumpf, Mrs. Warnshuis, Miss Cappon, Miss Morrison, Miss Zwemer, Miss Duryee, Miss Brink and Miss Myers, M. D.

In America.—Rev. and Mrs. D. Rapalje, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. L. W. Kip*, Mrs. Pitcher, Miss K. M. Talmage, Miss M. E. Talmage.

In Holland.—Miss M. M. vanBeeck Calkoen.

Native Pastors, 11.

Native Helpers, Unordained, 27.

Regular Preaching Places, 45.

Theological Seminary.—(Union) 1. Students, 30.

Boarding Schools.—Boys, 2; students, 134. Girls and Women, 3; students, 109.

Day Schools.—10; scholars, 176. Total in schools, 449.

Hospitals.—3. Total number of visits from patients, 11,011.

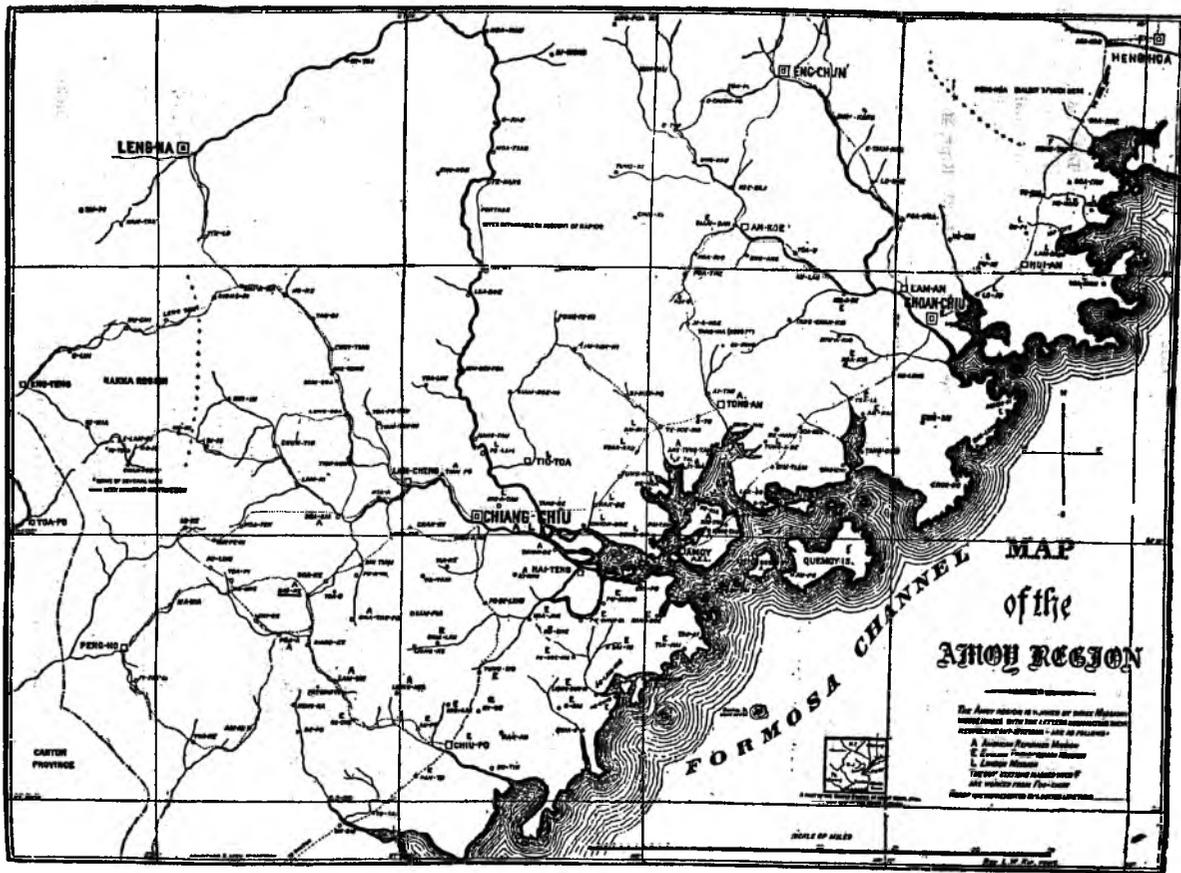
*Dr. Kip died February 27, 1901.

CHURCHES.	Members beginning 1900*.	Received on Confession.	Received by Certificate.	Dismissed.	Died.	Excom.	Members at the close of 1900.	Under Suspension.	Children Baptized.	Contributions.
First Amoy.....	98	26	1	3	3	1	118	5	12	\$552 80
Second Amoy.....	165	21	1	4	4	.....	179	9	20	806 00
O-Kang.....	109	5	.....	.....	4	.....	110	3	3	354 00
Hong-san.....	88	6	2	2	5	1	88	9	7	377 00
Tong-an.....	199	11	3	1	12	.....	200	8	6	425 00
Chioh-be.....	88	6	.....	4	3	.....	87	7	1	394 00
Chiang-chiu.....	114	3	.....	3	2	2	110	9	7	578 80
Thian san.....	117	6	.....	2	4	.....	117	2	8	585 00
Sio-Khe.....	176	6	.....	.....	3	.....	179	13	9	419 00
Poa-a.....	107	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	109	4	5	210 00
Lam-sin.....	72	7	.....	.....	2	.....	77	6	5	210 40
†Mission Church.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1845	99	7	19	42	4	1374	81	83	\$4892 00

* Synod Report. †Supported by First and Second Amoy Churches.

Second Amoy has 2 preaching places; O-Kang, 4; Hong-san, 5; Tong-an, 6; Chioh-be, 2; Chiang-chiu, 3; Sio-Khe, 6; Poa-a, 2; Thian-san, 7; Lam-sin, 2.

Besides these: Hospitals, 3; Douglas, 1, First Amoy, 1, Mission Church, 1.



MAP
of the
AMOY REGION

The names appearing in Chinese or other languages corresponding with the letters mentioned here respectively are as follows:

- A. Amoy
- B. Amoy
- C. Amoy
- D. Amoy
- E. Amoy
- F. Amoy
- G. Amoy
- H. Amoy
- I. Amoy
- J. Amoy
- K. Amoy
- L. Amoy
- M. Amoy
- N. Amoy
- O. Amoy
- P. Amoy
- Q. Amoy
- R. Amoy
- S. Amoy
- T. Amoy
- U. Amoy
- V. Amoy
- W. Amoy
- X. Amoy
- Y. Amoy
- Z. Amoy

SCALE OF MILES

1:50,000

JUNE, 1901.

3

REPORT FOR 1900.

A GENERAL REVIEW.

^A
Memorable Year. Any report without some notice of the national events which have occurred during the year 1900 would be incomplete.

The year has been the most remarkable one in the entire history of Missions in China. Passing events have startled the world, as never before.

The "Boxer Movement" in the North in its invasion of destruction, well-nigh swept away all Christian institutions, churches, schools and hospitals. These had cost large sums of money and many years of toil, and it will take years and many millions of dollars to replace them. The Christian communities which clustered about these institutions were either cut off or scattered to the four winds.

While it is clearly evident that this movement was under the direction of the Empress Dowager and her coterie, and that its purpose was the extermination of so called "foreign devils," without distinction, yet it still remains a fact that missionaries, missions and native Christians were the greatest sufferers. As a consequence of this terrible persecution, nearly 200 (possibly more) foreign missionaries suffered the martyr's death, while between fifty and one hundred thousand native Christians and adherents (Protestant and Catholic) passed through the same fiery trial, most of whom we must believe were gloriously crowned.

Southern China felt the thrill which agitated the entire North. Yet, in so far as our work was concerned, only at Leng-soa, Hoe-khe, E-lang and Tng-li-jin did it suffer. Leng-soa, our church was captured and held for some time by the mob which attacked it, though fortunately but little injury was done to the building. The rented house at E-lang was destroyed by fire. No loss of life was reported, but the native Christians at these places were obliged to leave, lest the fury of their enemies should fall upon them.

On account of the disturbed state of the country, as a precautionary measure, all our missionaries residing in the interior were called down to Amoy early in June, when practically all work in the country ceased. However, before the end of the year a settlement was made with the Chinese officials, through our Consul, for the restoration of the Leng-soa church and all other property, the building at E-lang, as well as the establishment of order and safety in these places. So on the 27th of November all the missionaries were allowed to return to their country stations, and take up the work they were so reluctant to lay down.

That there was a wise purpose in the mind of the all-wise God for this visitation of destruction and sorrow no one enlisted or interested in the service can for one moment doubt. Amid the noise and din of the clash of arms we hear still the sweet voice of the Master, "Lo I am with you always, even unto the end."

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

His purposes we may but dimly see now, but we believe, as firmly as we believe in God, a light will soon dawn and break over this wide empire, in whose brightness we will be led to say: "He hath done all things well," and which will hasten the redemption of China in the new century upon which we have already entered.

*The
Japanese Scare.*

To add to our troubles the attitude of the Japanese towards this port was a source of much alarm. That it has been their desire for a long time to gain a foot-hold here has been apparent to all. The burning on August 23, of a rented house in Amoy, which was used by them as a Buddhist temple, seemed to open the way for gaining something more than a foothold. At any rate they accounted the occasion serious enough to land marines in great numbers both on Kolongsu and in Amoy city, which at least gave every indication of being more than a measure of safety. That it was their purpose to seize the port without further delay, some do not doubt.

The people at once became wild and stampeded. Everybody was in a state of great agitation. From 50,000 to 75,000 Chinese immediately fled into the country, suffering untold miseries in their flight. For a week and more all was turmoil in the city, all work and business were dead. A settlement fortunately was soon reached. By the end of August all the marines were withdrawn, Amoy still remained a part of the empire, and order and business have been fully restored.

During all these troublesome times we may say that we never felt ourselves to be in any danger, but the suffering from alarm on the part of the native Christians was at times intense.

We are most happy to report that all stood firm and faithful during these evil days. And to God our Father, whose loving care was ever over and round about us, we can never cease to render grateful praise.

The Plague.

This dread monster has again been stalking through the land, destroying its hundreds and perhaps thousands during the year. At O-chi, in the Tong-an district, of the six or eight church members all but two have been carried off by this pestilence. And so it has been almost everywhere. Generally speaking every gain in church membership has been canceled by the ravages of the plague. While it is not now serious nor epidemic in any one place, it is everywhere and always finding victims amid this universal filth.

The Cut.

Not the least of our trials and perplexities was the reduction of 43 per cent. on more than half of our estimates for the year.

It was a bad beginning for the year and at the same time more than a puzzle to know just how to manage without bringing disastrous results on the whole work. Something

had to be done, the knife had to go in somewhere. We first of all closed two outstations, viz: Ko-khi and Toa-khe. We then carefully scrutinized every item of work and reduced every expense to the minimum. Yet all this was not sufficient to meet the case, so we were compelled to plunge the knife in deeper, and cut off all the chapel keepers (excepting a half dozen) connected with our various churches and out-stations, which meant the placing of a burden of \$1200 on the churches if they saw fit and felt able to bear it. They have not thus far, and therefore the utility of this action yet remains to be demonstrated.

When we had finished and had adjusted matters to the best of our ability, we felt a good deal like a ship in distress, with every stitch of canvas close-reefed, and all the hatches sealed. So we set forth.

In view of these many harassing events and circumstances, it will not seem strange if in our report only a slight advance is noted. Of enlargement and development there has been none. We rejoice, however, to know that we have been able to hold our possessions and keep what we had in hand.

*Loss of the
Hak-ka District.*

Strictly speaking the last statement requires a slight modification. We have felt compelled to abandon any claims we possessed, real or imaginary upon the Hak-ka region, lying immediately beyond and joining our territory on the northwest. This Hak-ka district has always been considered a part of our field. It has been our hope for a number of years to be able some day to occupy it by having a foreign missionary family reside there. Some twenty years ago as there was no immediate prospect of such provision, we permitted the Domestic Missionary Society of our native Churches to carry on work in that region.

But early in the spring the society proposed, on account of more urgent demands in Quemoy and elsewhere, to hand over this Hak-ka field to the English Presbyterian Mission of Swatow, which had a similar work among the Hak-kas in the adjoining district. This proposition was gladly accepted by the Swatow brethren and the transfer was soon consummated.

While we were exceedingly sorry to have such a large slice, some several hundred square miles, pass out of our hands, a region full of splendid opportunities for growth, extension and development, yet under the circumstances of reduced appropriations and an insufficient force, we felt there was no help for us but to let this go.

THE FIELD.

Our work, outside of Amoy Island, lies for the most part west of Amoy, with a small detached portion at the northeast.

1. At Amoy, i. e. on the islands of Amoy and Kolongsu, we have, on the latter, our principal Educational and Medical Institutions, viz: Theological Seminary, Boys' Academy, Boys' Primary

School, Charlotte W. Duryee school for women, Girls' School, Hope Hospital, Netherlands Woman's Hospital, and the Douglas Memorial Chapel for whose Sunday services our Mission together with the E. P. Mission is responsible; and on the former the two Churches (all our Churches are fully organized) viz: Sin-Koe-a, and Tek-chhin-kha in the city, and the O-kang Church out on the island. Connected with these churches there are four out-stations and three parochial schools.

In this district there are 800,000 souls, and for 600,000 of these at least our Mission must be held accountable.

2. West of Amoy beginning at Hai-teng and extending westward to the Hak-ka region, we hold a district covering an area of something like 5000 sq. miles, with an estimated population of 2,000,000. Within this territory we have six Churches viz: Chioh-be Chiang-chiu, Thian-san, Sio-khe, Poa-a and Lam-sin, with 24 out-stations and four parochial schools. At Chiang-chiu we have also a school for women and girls, and at Sio-khe, Neerbosch hospital is located, and a school for women and girls.

3. At the northeast we have a much smaller but no less important field of operation, covering practically the Tong-an country, with an estimated population of 400,000. Within this region we have two churches viz: Tong-an and Hong-san with nine outstations and two parochial schools. Had not the troubles noted above risen in China, we could have reported a new dwelling for the ladies at Tong-an and a school for women and girls.

These are indeed no small possessions, and when we consider that unto us, the Reformed Church in America, has been committed the spiritual welfare of at least 3,000,000 souls, well may we say our responsibilities are large.

THE WORKERS.

Who is sufficient for these things! Well may we, a small band often falter and hesitate when we contemplate how few we are among so many, and feel at times that our Church must surely fail to grasp and understand the situation.

To carry on the work during the year 1900, there have been ten available missionaries, eleven native pastors, twenty-seven unordained native evangelists and about a score of school-teachers. The number of pastors, preachers and teachers remains practically the same as last year, though the number of preachers (evangelists) reported is three less.

On the 18th of January we were happy to welcome Miss Angle M. Myers, M. D. Dr. and Mrs. Stumpf, also Miss Brink and Dr. Myers, who have devoted the most of their time to language study. The two doctors and Miss Brink passed their first year's examination with great credit.

These new comers have already put the harness on and are at work. Dr. and Mrs. Stumpf, with Miss Brink, started for our inland station at Sio-khe, on the 27th of November, and immediately upon their arrival set in motion the machinery which had re-

mained idle for so long a time in that place. We all rejoice that the work at Siò-khe can once more be taken up, and we feel confident it will be prosecuted wisely, well and vigorously in such good hands.

Dr. Myers also began out-patient work in the Neitherlands Woman's Hospital in the fall.

We have all keenly felt the absence of our senior members, Rev. and Mrs. Rapalje, and Dr. and Mrs. Kip. For their counsel and judgment we have often wished, to guide us in the perplexing problems we have been summoned to solve. We miss them all. If it be God's will, may He open the way for their speedy return to China, once more to abide with us.

On October 5th, we were again made to rejoice in welcoming amongst us Rev. and Mrs. A. L. Warnshuis, who ever since their arrival have been making desperate, and not altogether unsuccessful efforts to make themselves understood in Chinese.

THE WORK DONE.

It should be noted here that it is more than probable that the statistics for 1900 are not absolutely correct. Each year, on account of the Chinese year not corresponding with ours, we find this an insurmountable difficulty. This year it is especially difficult because the Chinese year does not end before February 18th, while it will be a long time after this date before the complete returns can be received, and possibly too late for this report. Hence it is necessary each year to revise the preceding reports. Thus the total membership at the beginning of 1900 was 1345 instead of 1339, and the total contributions for 1899, were \$6744.40, instead of \$6013.34, as reported last year.

THE AMOY AND KOLONGSU ISLANDS DISTRICT.

Dr. Otte writes:

"The old First Church of Amoy (Sin-koe-a) *Evangelistic* has had a genuine revival. Before the outbreak of the trouble, meetings were being continually held, some protracted until after midnight. There was no excitement but simply an earnest seeking after the truth by those who formerly had been enemies of the church. During the first six months of the year there was promise of abundance of fruit. Then "the trouble" began and the extra meetings had to be stopped. It was with some fear also that the Sunday services were continued. But in spite of the troubles of the past six months the membership was increased about twenty per cent.

The young people too had been very active. The C. E. Society has increased its membership about forty per cent. The Church has one outstation conjointly with the 2nd Church (Tek-chhiu-kha). This outstation is entirely supported by

these two Churches. Thus there is much to be thankful for in connection with this old first Church of Amoy."

Tek-chhiu-kha. "In spite of the agitation in China the Second Church of Amoy (Tek-chhiu-kha) continues to grow, though not as rapidly as we would wish. Still, when we consider the activity of the pastor and people, we have reason to hope for a larger growth. The church has recently opened a new preaching place, which the members support without any Mission assistance. This is in addition to the outstation they help support in connection with the First Church. The C. E. Society in this Church is very active. Its members work very heartily with the pastor for the good of the church. They have been the means of making the church something of a home for the young people."

And we may add that the liberality of this Church is something commendable and worthy of imitation both at home and abroad. Both collectively and singly the gifts have been in some instances princely, "the Chinaman's Gift" being the most conspicuous among them.

O-kang. "The O-kang Church continues to be served by pastor Ong Ki Siong. Connected with this church there are four preaching places, viz: Kio-thau, where the pastor resides; Kang-than, where Chhoa Keng Kong resides, who in spite of the weight of increasing years has been able to do a fair share of the work; Au-nai, where Lim Him fills the position of both chapel keeper and evangelist; and Chi-a-Chnng, where the services are conducted by brethren from Kio-thau. For a few years there has been a steady decrease in the membership of the O-kang church. This year, however, there is an increase of one. But for the fact that the hearers were driven away by fear during the threatened riots, we think the increase would have been greater. There is also an increase in the amounts contributed by the church. The opportunities in the district where the Church is located are remarkably good, and its influence has been decidedly felt. The people are more willing to listen than ever before, but there are too few workers to make use of the fine opportunities. It is worthy of note that during the time of the troubles, though some were beaten, others had their houses stoned and many were threatened, yet not one of the church members showed even a sign of wavering."

Miss Zwemer writes:

Women's Meetings. "Because of the disturbed state of the country we were not permitted to visit inland stations from June to December, but the work in Amoy City was not at all interrupted. Midweek as well as Sunday meetings for women were kept up throughout the year. Two new stations were visited for the first time, both supported,

by the native church. At Che-chiu on Amoy island, opened this year, about twenty women regularly attend the services. A Bible woman helps the preacher's wife in teaching them. At another station, on Quemoy island, opened a few years ago by the Domestic Missionary Society of the native churches, the average attendance of women has been about thirty, three of whom are church members. They are favored in having an earnest capable woman as their preacher's wife. Though she has family cares she gladly gives her time to teaching some of the women to read. She has offered to take charge of a day school for women and girls as soon as we are ready to open one.

Many of our Christian women try to teach new hearers, and to bring in their heathen neighbors and relatives. This is our great hope for the growth of the work. Pray with us that all our Christian women and girls may thus let their light shine."

Mrs. Otte presents the following "evangelistic phases" of her work in the Netherlands *Woman's Hospital*. "We are favored in the first place by having a very spiritually minded Chinese matron, who really seems to have the interest of the patients at heart. She seemed to particularly feel her responsibility during the absence of the doctor for a while, and though not very strong, she would frequently rise during the midnight hours to go on tours of inspection to see that everything and everybody were safe and well. The majority of the women, girls, and even children, seem willing to learn to read and to listen to the teaching. One of my first questions generally is: "What progress have you made since I last heard you read?" And many seem quite eager to show me how far they have advanced.

We must always remember that so many of these women come with ideas scarcely elevated above those of the tiny tots they carry in their arms. They need much instruction, and for those who remain for a short time we can only hope that the seed sown has not been in vain, and that even the little may bring forth much fruit. For those who have remained in a longer time we can give most encouraging reports. A young slave girl belonging to a wealthy Amoy family is about to return to her mistress. She has been with us for several months, and can now read a great number of the hymns. She apparently understands what she reads and is anxious to learn more and become a Christian. Her mistress on hearing this a few weeks ago became very angry and said if she was going to pay attention to such nonsense she hoped she would soon be able to get rid of her. Fortunately they live very near our Sin-koe-a church in Amoy, and we hope to be able to keep track of her.

We occasionally have Roman Catholic patients, and while we do not attempt to proselytize, they cannot help but hear and see all that is going on around them. They are most docile and pleasant patients to deal with. Even the women as well as the children seem so pleased to receive the scrap-books and picture

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cards kindly sent by societies at home. Of these we could use many more than we have. The face of many a sufferer brightens when the cards come round. Please send more of these and dolls also. Pray for these our sisters."

Hope Hospital. Dr. Otte reports that the evangelistic part of the work in Hope Hospital has suffered for the want of a capable evangelist. At present he has one on trial who gives promise of usefulness. "This is a most serious matter. It often causes moments of disappointment. Without a thoroughly good evangelist, one in every way fitted for his position, much of the work must be in vain, so far as spiritual benefit is concerned. The students have done considerable work amongst the patients which has in some cases been greatly blessed. We have heard among others, of two families brought into the church through the influence of the hospital, and also of others who seem to be thoroughly in earnest and sincere in their efforts to lead a life worthy of the cause of Christ. What has pleased us more than anything else is the evidence of improvement in the spiritual life of our students, due in a large measure to the short visit of Mr. Y. J. Chang, of Foochow. The Lord grant that this may be but the beginning of greater things."

EDUCATIONAL.

Mr. Pitcher reports:

Theological Seminary. "This institution has remained as usual under the care and direction of our brethren of the English Presbyterian Mission. During the first term we had twelve young men and the last term ten, pursuing their theological studies here, one half of whom had passed through the Middle school. Regular instruction was given in theology, exegesis, church history and homiletics. The prayers of the church are solicited in behalf of these young men, that they may not only be well equipped mentally but that they be men filled with the Holy Ghost, fully prepared in every way for the responsible positions they will be called upon to occupy. China needs to-day just such men. God grant that this institution may produce them.

Boys' Academy. "The school began the new year with 53 students enrolled, a slight increase over last year. But by the end of the year, for reasons too numerous to mention, the number had been reduced to 44. At the close of the second term a class of thirteen graduated, being the largest class in the history of the school. It may be of some interest as we stand at the end of the century, to take a hasty glance backward over the past fifteen years history of the school. It may enable us to do better work, and in a better manner in the years which lie before us.

During these years the total enrolment has been 200.

The number finishing the prescribed four year course, 62.

The number remaining two years or more, 60.

The number remaining one year or less, 78.

From this number 59 are in the distinctive employ of the church as preachers, teachers and students in the seminary; 24 are either medical students or are practicing medicine; 31 are still enrolled; ten have died. Total 124. 67 have either entered business or English speaking schools, while 9 have been dismissed. It will be seen, therefore, that the loss has not been small, and if possible something should be done to prevent this leakage.

The percentage of those seeking the medical profession is large. However if we may consider that the motive of those entering it is to benefit the church then the percentage of the entire number (counting those still enrolled) brought into the service of the church has been about 60 (viz: 114), but if not, then it is only about 50, as 12 per cent. are medicals. While in the hospitals the case is clear enough about their doing good and distinctive church work. Something should be done to maintain this standing and to keep them in closer touch with missionary work when they leave the institutions. When they leave therefore the case is not so clear. Unless they go forth to places assigned them with the knowledge they have gained, to win souls for Christ, as well as to heal the bodies and thus make their profession a selfish means only, then we cannot see how these institutions are bringing forth all the fruit we should expect.

The demand for English has already been loud; it is likely to be still more urgent. Some plan therefore should be adopted to meet the situation and yet maintain what we have already established. We should provide measures to keep a hold on all our boys, and if possible prepare them for distinctive church work even though we need to provide a course in English to do so.

The prescribed course of study was followed without change, excepting that we deemed it best, after six years trial, to omit the study of mandarin. This was done principally because it has been impossible to procure an efficient teacher with the funds at our disposal.

All other work has proceeded evenly and with commendable success. On account of the "cut" we felt obliged to close the school for the first term in the middle of June. This action, together with funds received outside the appropriations, enabled us to conduct the school at a cost of \$390 to the mission. These outside funds were received from students taking English. This shows how expenses would be reduced if some such plan as that mentioned above could be permanently adopted. Never before has the school cost the mission so little, nor its influence been so wide.

Regular physical exercise has been maintained. Good health has prevailed. The conduct and deportment of the boys have on the whole been excellent. They have done faithful work. For every mark of advancement we are truly thankful.

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The spiritual welfare of the boys has been our constant care, and as a help and agency for this purpose we have continued to find the C. E. Society a great blessing. Its good influence has been felt on the entire school during the year. The conference of the three societies in this port, held in October, was largely attended and aroused unusual enthusiasm.

That the institution is producing just such men as the church is in need of the following commendation of one of its graduates bears splendid testimony. The young man taught the Sio-khe school this year and pastor Ia'p writes: "If the Church can secure this kind of teachers, then it will produce educated men to do the Lord's work."

**Boys' Primary
School.**

For the work done in this and the following schools, orphanage, etc., Miss Zwemer reports: "The school has had an average enrolment of seventy for the two terms. The native assistant teachers have done satisfactory work, and the interest the two highest classes took in their studies was very gratifying.

**Duryee School for
Women.**

"This school had an enrolment of 29 the first term and 14 the second term, making another addition to the large number of women, to whom it has been such an inestimable blessing. Nearly all have learned to read, and the Bible study to which they exclusively give their time cannot fail to help them understand more perfectly the way of salvation, and to inspire them to help others to know it too."

Girls' School, Amoy.

"Seventy-seven girls were connected with the school during the year, the enrolment for the first term being 71 and for the second term 50. Mrs. Sia and two former pupils assisted in the teaching as heretofore.

**Day Schools in
Amoy.**

Besides the parochial schools connected with the two churches, there are two schools for girls only. The work in these has been well sustained during the year. The attendance has been larger than usual. "The day schools give an opportunity for Christian instruction to girls and boys who are too young to leave home, or who for other reasons are unable to attend the boarding schools on Kolongsu. We are happy to report that last Sunday two pupils and two former pupils of the Tek-chhiu-kha girls' school united with the church on profession of faith."

The Orphanage.

"Forty-three girls belong to our Children's Home. They have all kept well during the year and seem as happy as Chinese children in the most favored home. A large number of the older ones are day

pupils in the girls' school, while the little ones are taught in the Home."

MEDICAL.

The total number of patients treated in the two hospitals on Kolongsu, with a dispensary in Amoy, has been 10,201. Of this number 3,439 have been new cases, while 6,762 were return visits. There have been 1,206 in-patients, 631 operations and 155 teeth extracted.

Dr. Otte reports:

Hope Hospital. My report, this year, embraces only about eleven months of actual work. Indisposition forced me to close the hospital during the month of August. For the same reason it became necessary to take a rest during November, when Dr. Stumpf and Dr. Myers very kindly kept up the work.

The first half of the year was very prosperous. A great number of patients came both to the dispensary and also to the in-patient department. But when the troubles in North China began the number perceptibly diminished, and when finally, the Japanese landed their marines on our islands, the few patients left simply stampeded to their homes. It was very sad to see the poor women and children flying away in steam launches, junks and other craft.

Many lost their lives during a storm which arose, while the harbor and rivers were crowded with boats &c., carrying the refugees. The hospital students, too, were somewhat excited during this time, but not one of them left his post.

I quietly laid in a large quantity of rice, fire-wood and cotton cloth, which latter could be afterwards used as bandage material, and all this impressed the students. The island of Kolongsu being easily defended, and the hospital well provided against a state of seige, they saw that their post of duty was for them the safest place.

We cannot but feel grateful to a kind Heavenly Father for His protection during the troublesome times in North China. Nor do I believe we were ever in real danger. When Dr. Abeel, our first missionary lived here on Kolongsu he established friendly relations with the people. Those who followed him kept up the kind feeling, and not only were we never in any danger from the people living on this island, but some came to us for protection.

The rabble and the soldiers stationed on the other side of the harbor, on the island of Amoy, might have been a source of danger. However, our local officials, both the Tao-tai and The-tai, with the help of the foreign consuls, kept the rabble down. The latter official, during the height of the trouble, sent his usual donation of fifty dollars, accompanying it with a letter thanking us for the help the hospital was giving to his

people. Just when the clouds were darkest in the north, the Tao-tai sent for Dr. Johnson and myself to treat his wife who was suffering from plague. He also subsequently sent his annual donation of fifty dollars.

It was only because we feared the mob and native soldiers, that preparations were made for possible trouble.

The above remarks will explain the falling off in every department of our work. We fear however that the state of unrest in which the empire has been plunged, will cause a further diminution in the number of patients next year.

Once more it is our duty to record the fact that the educational part of our work has had to be greatly neglected. Still, as time permitted, something was done. The subjects taught during the year were anatomy, therapeutics and elementary chemistry.

No new students were admitted during the past twelve months; four have left. Thus we are left with only five male and three female students and the native assistant. New students have applied, however, and we hope that next year we will have the benefit of a large number to help us.

Dr. Johnson has as usual given us the benefit of his advice and assistance. We take this opportunity to thank him.

Netherlands
Woman's Hospital. The number of in-patients in Hope Hospital and at the Tek-chhiu-kha dispensary shows a great falling off, while the falling off in the Woman's Hospital is only twenty. This is due to the great increase in the number of in-patients during the first six months, before the trouble began. The Woman's hospital is now by far the most successful part of our work. It is also in many ways the most pleasant, as there is so much more Christian work done in it than in the main hospital. As usual Mrs. Otte and some of the unmarried ladies in our own Mission, also several in the E. P. Mission have been faithful in administering to the spiritual needs of the patients, and they have been faithfully seconded by our Bible-woman.

The condition in which many of our patients come to us is truly pitiable. We have had babies practically starved until they were but skin and bones. Only a few days ago I was stopped on my way to the hospital by a member of one of our churches. In her arms she carried a most pathetic looking little creature of some two years. I had never seen such a palpable evidence of starvation before. The child had first been neglected and afterwards abandoned by his mother, and now the Christian woman had taken it up. I have great hopes that under her kind care the little one will yet grow up to be a sturdy lad.

Women have repeatedly come to the hospital in a most sad condition. If during their hour of need some foreign physician could have been at hand, they might have been easily saved from lives full of the most distressing troubles. For some of these we were able to do a little but in most cases they were so terribly injured all efforts were unavailing.

There is much misery and woe in this region at present. The plague has during the last few years literally carried off its tens of thousands. Some of the neighboring villages are almost deserted, and many of the fields left uncultivated. It seems as though the greatest sorrow has fallen to the share of the women. Several times we have treated patients who had literally "cried their eyes out" as the common saying puts it. One woman came to the hospital during the latter part of the year. She had cried "night and day" until her eyes became inflamed. They were then neglected and finally she became totally blind. One eye was in such condition that nothing could be done for it, but an operation on the other gave her useful vision.

The ignorance of the people causes much suffering. Only recently a little boy of some eight years was brought to the hospital. For days he had been suffering indescribable agonies. For the relief of this condition a Chinese physician, practicing along western lines, prescribed hot water fomentations. But they, not understanding him, used clothes wrung out of boiling water. This was kept up for two days until the poor little fellow was parboiled. The parts to which the boiling water had been applied were literally boiled and dead. Fifteen minutes work brought relief to the poor little man's agonizing pain, and now he is only suffering from the result of the burn.

What we need here is enlightenment, that which can only come when founded on the knowledge of Christ's love for humanity.

PUBLICATION.

This paper, of which Mrs. Talmage is the editor, has been issued every month, thus bringing instruction and help to the many homes into which it finds entrance.

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THE WEST DISTRICT.

CHIOH-BE, CHIANG-CHIU AND THIAN-SAN.

Mr. Studley reports:

"This year the native pastorates in this field are all once more filled, and the new pastor, Rev. Ang, (formerly head teacher in the Boys' Academy) at Chioh-be, to whom reference was made in our last report, has fully met expectations.

It was in this district, (particularly the Thian-san portion) that most of the trouble that fell upon us this year occurred, and while

but four of the outstations (viz: Leng-soa, Tng-li-jin, E-lang, and Hoe-khe) were looted, yet all suffered more or less from the generally disturbing effects.

The stations are the same that we had last year, though the building at E-lang was destroyed, so that station will be closed perhaps permanently.

It was fortunate for us whose work is in the country that the dangerous time was, for the most part, during the season of the year when we cannot travel in the country. I came down to Amoy a week earlier than I otherwise would, and perhaps stayed away from my work for a month longer in the autumn. However, I was able to visit all of the outstations at least once during the year, and most of them several times. In December I took a trip through that part of the district that had been looted, and was well treated by the people everywhere. Doubtless there were ill-feelings, especially at Leng-soa, but the mandarins had sent out orders that the people were "to keep quiet and behave themselves." They did so.

It gives me great pleasure to report that none of the Christians have deserted the church because of the troubles, and comparatively few of the hearers have done so. Of course there is a much smaller number of new hearers than we should otherwise have hoped for, still as I go about the district I find people who are coming for the first time in one place and another. Compared with the loss in many other places, or with what we might have feared, we have really suffered very little. The Christians have suffered real loss in their business affairs, and the results will doubtless appear in the financial reports of the various churches. While the amounts of their gifts for the work of the church seems to have decreased, yet I feel sure that, in proportion to their ability, they have done as well as usual, and doubtless the coming year will show as much activity in benevolence as ever before."

Miss Morrison writes:

"The station at Tng-li-jin and Leng-soa, with one or two smaller places, have not been visited by lady missionaries during the year for reasons already apparent to all.

The other stations have, however, all been visited and we have been to the homes of many of the Christians, as well as to heathen places where they were willing to listen to the gospel message.

At a number of our stations the women meet together, both on Sunday and week-day, to hold prayer-meetings; and a few of the older women sometimes do visiting to try to induce non-attendants to come to church.

At Tng-li-jin, where trouble occurred the past summer, the preacher's wife was attacked during the absence of her husband, and her life threatened, but with the help of friends she was able to escape; and though she and her two little children had a perilous journey over rough mountain roads, yet God brought them safely to Chiang-chiu, where Christian friends took them in and since then have cared for them. There is now no capable Christian woman in that region, and the few Christians there

greatly need our prayers that they may be strengthened in their love and faith.

The Sunday services here at Chiang-chiu are well attended, and it is encouraging to note that some of the more experienced women are trying to do what they can to teach those who know less. A number are reading the hymns, while others are studying the Romanized colloquial. The mid-week prayer meeting has been continued throughout the year, though sometimes there were only the faithful two or three gathered together to claim the promised blessing. Lately a weekly meeting has been started by Miss Cappon at villages two miles or so from here, with the hope of bringing the women under the influence of Christian training. It is also to be hoped that some women who are now non-attendants, though some members of the family may come to church, may be persuaded to attend.

The work so far is encouraging and we trust it may be possible to start similar meetings elsewhere."

EDUCATIONAL.

Miss Morrison reports:

*School at
Chiang-chiu.*

"The school has had an attendance of thirty-five this year. The same native teacher has been employed as formerly. The work has been interesting and considerable progress made by some pupils. We have had the joy of welcoming into church fellowship two of the present pupils, as well as former ones. One of those received is the young woman mentioned in last year's report, as coming to school shortly after her marriage to a young man who attended church at one of our Chiang-chiu out-stations. Though she knew almost nothing when she came to us, she received the Bible truths very readily, and has made remarkable progress as well in her other studies. She and her husband have patiently endured petty persecutions and loss of property for Christ's sake. We look forward to the time when she may do valuable work as a Bible woman or teacher.

Some of the pupils are residents of Chiang-chiu, others have come from Soa-sia, Leng-soa, Thian-po and elsewhere. We had hoped to report the new building for this school already completed, or at least, in process of construction, the money for which was so generously contributed by the Woman's Board of Foreign Missions and friends of the work. But owing to the unsettled condition of affairs in China, it is thought unwise as yet to negotiate for land, or to erect a building, so that our new school is still a thing of the future. But by the end of 1901 we trust to be able to report it, if not already occupied, at least nearing completion. We commend to your loving interest and earnest prayers the work in this region, together with those who stand as Christ's representatives and yours too, to proclaim the salvation to those who know Him not.

Mr. Studley reports:

Parochial Schools. "The two schools, one at Chioh-be and the other at Chiang-chiu, have been well attended. The Chioh-be school has been thoroughly satisfactory, that at Chiang-chiu somewhat less so."

SIO-KHE, POA-A AND LAM-SIN.

Mr Studley writes:

Evangelistic. "While there was no looting of chapels in this district there were petty troubles, such as stealing of property from hearers, stoning of one of the chapels, &c. Fortunately all these troubles were settled without appeal to the consul. There is some growth at each of the large stations, viz: Sio-khe, Poa-a and Lam-sin; at the smaller stations very little if any. The out stations are two less in number than a year ago, as the native pastor at Poa-a and myself both thought it best to close Toa-khe and Ko-khi as we had no preacher to send to them.

The general condition of affairs in this district is about the same as that in the Chiang-chiu district, though I think the influence of the rioting was felt less in the Sio-khe valley. In this district we have the full complement of native pastors once more. Rev. Lim, who had been for two years under discipline, was restored to his office, and again installed as pastor over Poa-a Church last spring. Pastor Lim has exercised discipline in several cases where it was highly necessary, and I think the present condition of affairs in this church is somewhat better than it was a year ago."

Miss Brink writes:

Woman's Work in Sio-khe. "Owing to the troubles of the summer it was not until November that Sio-khe was again occupied by missionaries. Since Miss Morrison visited this region in January 1900, no one had been here to look after woman's work, yet it is in a hopeful condition. The attendance of women at the church is not large but every Sunday finds a good number present. There is a special meeting for them every Sunday, following the regular morning service, also a mid-week prayer-meeting in a near village, and a monthly prayer-meeting in the church. The mid-week and monthly meetings are led by the women and former school girls in turn. There are some faithful women always in their places even though the numbers are not large. Faithful and earnest in work among the women are pastor Iap's daughters. The number of new hearers is very small but I hope with some effort in that direction the number may be increased.

With the opening of the hospital there is further opportunity for reaching the women from far and near. Already they have come to the dispensaries, not only from Sio-khe but from other places in this region, and have had opportunity we trust to hear

something of the gospel message. There have been some women among the in-patients but not many yet. I hope to find some of them in their homes when we again take up the out-station work, and so follow up that which has been begun in the hospital.

There is much in each department to be done, but the fact that the truth has kept its hold among the women in spite of the little help received for a year or two from outside, shows that a true foundation has been laid, and it gives genuine encouragement to a new worker."

EDUCATIONAL.

Miss Brink reports:

Girls' School. "The Girls' School has for the present, been opened only as a morning school, and for pupils living near. After the Chinese new year it will be opened as a boarding school, when we hope more pupils will come from out-stations as well as from Sio-khe itself.

Mr. Studley reports:

Parochial Schools. "Only two schools have been in operation in this district this year, viz : Sio-khe and Lam-sin. The work in the Sio-khe school has been most commendable. The one at Lam-sin has not been much of a success as the teacher was a man of no training and with very little Christian knowledge."

MEDICAL.

Dr. Stumpf writes :

Neerbosch Hospital. "It was with great joy that, after fourteen months of waiting, the hospital at Sio-khe was opened. Work was begun on December 2nd, 1900, and since that time there have been 810 visits made to the dispensary, 60 in-patients have been treated in the hospital, and 25 operations have been performed. Many of these people have waited for months for an opportunity for their bodily ills to be treated. Would that they felt a like anxiety for their souls' needs which are greater.

Four men among the first to come for treatment for cataract have shown a decided interest in the gospel. The hospital preacher, a man of long experience in evangelistic work, thinks that they will become Christians.

It is a great pleasure to a physician to restore the sight of the blind, but a still greater joy is it to feel that, in addition to the physical brightness they receive, they are brought to the knowledge of our life giving and light giving Lord."

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

THE NORTHEAST DISTRICT.

TONG-AN AND HONG SAN.

Mr. Pitcher reports:

Evangelistic. Pastors Li and In still faithfully serve these two churches. At the fall meeting of Classis, Pastor In received a hearty and urgent call from the Oa-hai church (under the E. P. Mission), but we are exceedingly glad that he felt called to remain at Hong-san.

Numerically the strength of the two churches remains nearly the same; spiritually there seems to be, for the most part, much activity and some advancement. According to the statistics at hand there has been a gain of just one in these two churches. The number received was, Tong-an 14, Hong-san 8, total 22; 17 on confession and 5 by certificate. Of the whole number 17 were claimed by death, falling for the most part by the ravages of the plague, 3 were dismissed and one excommunicated.

It is lamentable to report that Tong-an has 8, and Hong-san 9 members under discipline. These are veritable shadows which flit across our pathway, hiding much of the sunshine which otherwise falls upon us. And truly there is much to be thankful for when we consider the great and almost overwhelming odds arrayed against this little band of Christian men and women. The wonder is that they do not often despair and abandon the struggle. For it is often a struggle, and only divinely given strength could enable them to stand firm in the face of the many persecutions showered upon them by friends and relatives alike. The divine origin and support of missions have no more clear, conclusive and striking testimony than the lives of native Chinese converts themselves.

To mention one case out of many persecutions: Some time last spring the relatives of a deacon of the Hong-san church came to him and demanded a contribution for public ancestral worship connected with the clan. To these heathen rites the deacon refused to subscribe. Of course his relatives left him highly incensed and at once instituted plans to make the man suffer for his loyalty to his new faith. First of all they imprisoned him, but let him out again. But not long afterward the deacon discovered that his bean fields had been stripped clean of every stalk, the crop valued at \$10 gold. However he traced the stolen goods to a certain man's house, and requested that they be delivered up. "Ah," says this man, "You accuse me of concealing in my house stolen goods. Very well, secure a search party, and come and investigate." While the search party is being secured the accused relative takes good care to transfer the stolen property to another place. Therefore when the constables arrive, of course no stolen property is found. Then we have a specimen of a trick which the Chinese can beat the world in performing, viz: that of turning the tables on one another. The accused immediately became the accuser, and threatened all sorts of vengeance upon the deacon. Satisfaction he must have at any

cost, and then and there demanded that the deacon should himself (1) make a feast for the idols, (2) provide a theatrical entertainment for the village, and (3) prepare a sort of banner with an inscription indicating that he had wrongly accused this relative. The deacon simply had to take French leave, and get away from his enemies. Consequently he left his home, his wife and children, and did not dare to return. Persecuted and hounded like some wild beast, homeless and desolate, he fainted under the burden and died two months ago. And now his enemies are letting their wrath fall upon the widow and children, and they too have become outcasts and homeless for Christ's sake. Truly do our hearts often cry out: "How long, O Lord holy and true."

There have been eleven preaching places maintained this year in connection with the two churches. All excepting two have been served by regularly appointed preachers. These exceptions were due to the want both of money and of suitable men.

We are thankful to report that the number attending the Sunday services has not diminished. In round numbers 400 have listened each Sabbath, in these temples, to the truth as it is in Jesus. The number of inquirers still keeps up, 200 of these being reported in connection with these two churches.

I have often enjoyed the prayer meetings held at Te-soa on Sabbath evenings, where they are conducted in turn by the brethren. 13 children have been baptized, but we lament that none from Christian families have this year been brought into church communion.

For the 17 souls brought out of darkness into light we do heartily rejoice and praise God, but we must always mourn when members of Christian families remain unmoved and cold to the appeals of divine salvation.

Educational. The two parochial schools have been fairly well attended. The one at Tong-an shows much advancement compared with last year. The Te-soa school has not done satisfactory work.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

THE ARCOT MISSION, INDIA.

ORGANIZED IN 1858.

The Mission occupies :

	SQ. MILES	POPULATION
<i>In the North Arcot District</i> , 11 Taluqs (Counties).....	5,648	1,864,189
“ <i>South Arcot District</i> , 2 “ “	399	215,539
“ <i>Cuddapah District</i> , 2 “ “	1,668	254,395
“ <i>Mysore Province</i> , 1 “ “	418	68,927
Total, 16 Taluqs (Counties).....	8,333	2,400,000

Languages.—Of 1,350,000, Tamil; 890,000, Telugu; 160,000, Hindustani, Kanarese, etc.

Missionaries.—Revs. Jared W. Scudder, D.D., *Palmaner*; Jacob Chamberlain, D.D., *Coonoor*; John H. Wyckoff, D.D., *Tindivanam*; William I. Chamberlain, Ph.D., *Vellore*; Lewis B. Chamberlain, *Madanapalle*; James A. Beattie, *Chittoor*; Henry J. Scudder, *Ranipettai*; Walter T. Scudder, *Vellore*, and Mr. William H. Farrar, *Arni*.

Assistant Missionaries.—Mrs. J. W. Scudder, Mrs. John Scudder, *Vellore*; Mrs. J. Chamberlain, Mrs. J. H. Wyckoff, Mrs. W. I. Chamberlain, Mrs. L. B. Chamberlain, Mrs. J. A. Beattie, Mrs. H. J. Scudder, Mrs. W. T. Scudder, Mrs. W. H. Farrar, Miss Julia C. Scudder, *Palmaner*; Miss M. K. Scudder, Miss Louisa H. Hart, M.D., *Ranipettai*; Miss Ida S. Scudder, M.D., and Miss Annie E. Hancock, *Vellore*.

In America.—Rev. Lewis R. Scudder, M.D., and Mrs. Scudder.

Native Helpers.—Ordained Pastors, 13; other helpers, men, 355; women, 182. Total, 500.

Boarding Schools.—Boys', 4; scholars, 239; Girls', 4; scholars, 168; Theological School, 1; students 36; Day Schools, 159; scholars, 6,116. Total, schools, 168; scholars, 6,559.

Hospitals.—2; Patients treated, 13,037.

STATISTICAL TABLES FOR 1900.

I. CHURCHES AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

STATIONS, EIGHT.	Out-stations.	Organized Churches.	Communicants, 1899.	Communicants, 1900.	Baptized Adults not Communicants.	Baptized Children.	Total Congregations, 1899.	Total Congregations, 1900.	Sunday-schools.	Enrolled Scholars.			Contributions of Native Christians.		
										Boys.	Girls.	Total.			
Arni	17	6	305	297	176	393	1032	1043	19	330	180	510	R. 833	A. 6	P. 2
Chittoor	19	1	197	268	229	406	812	1164	21	353	298	651	946	0	10
Coonoor	1	1	99	91	34	91	248	217	2	23	32	55	226	3	9
Madanapalle	13	1	166	168	128	246	502	688	12	226	257	583	630	5	3
Palmaner	1	1	51	56	1	53	103	118	4	107	79	186	313	7	3
Ranipettai*	85	2	384	391	364	777	1897	2256	31	659	559	1218	988	5	10
Tindivanam	38	7	589	621	150	775	2018	2180	37	573	273	846	891	11	3
Vellore	30	5	534	547	305	725	2020	2070	31	488	208	694	940	14	7
Total.....	152	24	2305	2437	1387	3466	8932	9736	157	2857	1886	4743	5320	7	4

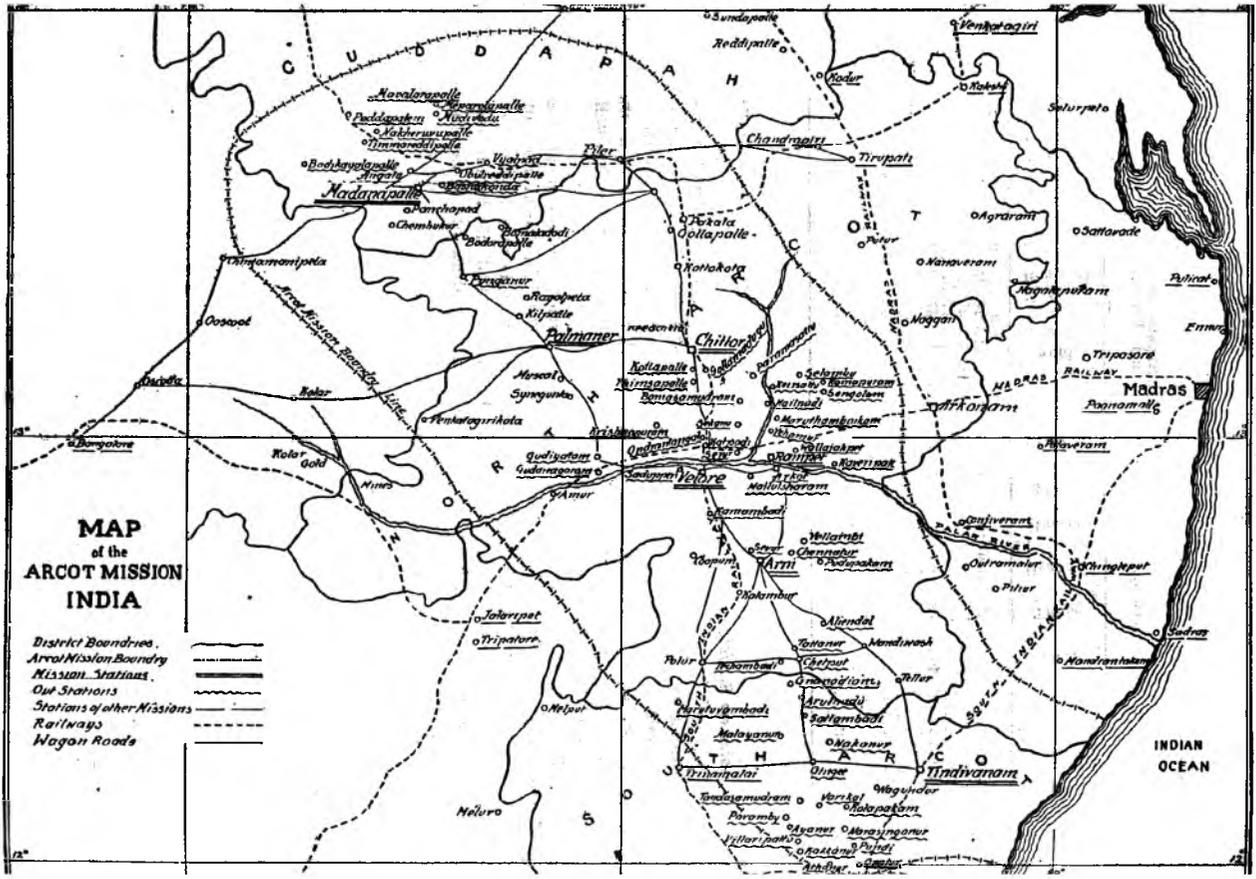
* Heretofore known as the " Arcot Station. "

II. EVANGELISTIC.

	Preaching.			Zenana and Bible Women's Work.			Religious Books and Tracts.			Christian School Books.		
	Places.	Times.	Hearers.	Houses.	Times.	Hearers.	Given Away.	Sold.	Amount Realized.	Sold.	Amount Realized.	
Arni	1099	1571	34598	186	724	25490	4269	61	R. 14 A. 15 P. 5	120	R. 81 A. 13 P. 0	
Chittoor.....	3877	7565	146568	25	273	1632	6364	70	21 10 9	573	39 3 6	
Coonoor.....	62	282	6330				41					
Madanapalle	4678	6488	79582	137	1130	7037	4000	201	47 2 0	50	5 0 0	
Palmaner ..	535	1000	34031	77	3983	16674	1235					
Ranipet tal ..	5355	8327	105104	80	6812	12597	2459	1200	40 5 4	700	70 4 8	
Tindivanam.	3915	6687	178135	122	1496	6544	229	3485	123 0 2	763	53 2 1	
Vellore.....	5427	10261	164327	234	12232	37492	10509	457	236 13 0	1055	94 8 0	
Total....	24778	42361	748670	811	26650	107466	29106	5424	483 15 6	3261	324 15 3	

The above statistics of churches and Sunday-schools show encouraging gains of 248 in the number of families; 132 in the number of communicants; 169 in adults baptized during the year, and 804 in the number of adherents. That the native contributions amounting to Rupees 5320 have come within Rupees 24 of the total amount in 1899 during this past year of scarcity and high prices speaks well for the liberality of the native Christians.

The evangelistic work, of which the statistics are given, shows a falling off of 3,036 in the number of places, 3,137 in the number of times and 84,524 in the number of hearers. This is due to the loss of the evangelistic missionary (Mr. Huizinga) and his band, and the absorption of the time of the missionaries and agents in famine work.



REPORT FOR 1900.

GENERAL VIEW.

In Christian lands during the year 1900 **A Year of Famine.** I-n-d-i-a has spelled 'Famine.' Missions have shared with government and the people in the distress and labor involved. A short general statement may therefore be of interest.

India, with an area of one and a half million square miles, is half the size of the United States proper. The famine was restricted, in its direst form, to an area of some two hundred thousand square miles, or less than the area of Texas. The Presidency of Bombay, with contiguous portions of the Panjau, Central and Northwest Provinces, and native states in Rajputana, witnessed its height. The Viceroy asserts that there has never been a more intense famine recorded in India, and yet that the mortality from famine was only five hundred thousand or 2 per cent. of the population chiefly affected. This comparatively small mortality is due to the Christian government, and private gifts from Christian lands; both the fruit of Christianity.

Government Aid.	The Government of India set aside hundreds of officials of all ranks to care for the needy,	
Spent of its funds,	10 crores of Rupees	\$33,330,000
Did not collect taxes amounting to	6.37 crores of Rupees	21,230,000
Loaned to native States	3.5 crores of Rupees	11,660,000

Or a total of 19.87 crores of Rupees \$66,220,000 and stood guarantee for the repayment of large amounts borrowed elsewhere by Native States.

Famine. Lord Curzon the justly popular Viceroy has well said: "We have accepted a higher standard of moral and financial obligation than was ever before recognized or acted upon in this or any other country. * * * We fearlessly claim * * that there has never been a famine when the general mortality has been less,* when distress has been more amply or swiftly relieved, or when the government and its officers have given themselves with more whole-hearted devotion to the saving of life and for the service of the people."

In the famine of 1876-78, out of a population of 16,000,000 affected in Madras Presidency the mortality was 4,000,000 or 25 per cent. In the famine of 1770 it is reported that 19,000,000 died in Bengal. It should however be said that pestilence and disease doubtless account for a part of these large totals.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

A government so sympathetic and generous,
Private Aid. a people in the throes of such a famine, are
worthy the private charity which they have
received from many lands.

From Great Britain came.....	Rs. 90.00.000	\$3,000,000
From the British Empire, Germany, China etc., came.....	Rs. 38.00.000	1,266,000
From Native States of India came.....	Rs. 27.00.000	900,000
And from America came.....	Rs. 38.00.000	1,266,000

Or a total in gifts of.....Rs. 1.93.00.000 \$6,432,000

An average of 4,000,000 persons a day have been given work throughout the year and hundreds of thousands have received gratuitous aid.

It is a noble record—one of which Christian-
Christian Charity. ity may well be proud. The citizens of Great
Britain, in addition to magnificent contribu-
tions to the charitable funds for the South African war and de-
spite the increased war taxes, gave one-half of all contributed,
while the gifts of America—equal to those of all other countries
and all parts of the British Empire save Great Britain—are a
tribute to, and a proof of, the spirit of Christ which pervades and
honors that land.

But the comparatively small gifts from un-
Hindu Charity. affected parts of India, of the princes and na-
tives, show how far the vaunted religions of
India incline to real charity, and drew from H. E. the Viceroy
the merited words:—"A careful observation of the figures and
proceedings in each province compels me to say that, in my
opinion, native India has not yet reached as high a standard of
practical philanthropy as might reasonably be expected."

The royal response which Christian lands
Survey of Missions. have given to the cry of starving bodies is not
surprising. Have not these same lands been
sending of their sons and daughters and wealth during the past
century to rescue starving souls! One scarcely realizes, until
faced by the facts and figures what large a work is being done.

In South India alone 28 societies are carrying on 35 Missions, in
which there are 456 male missionaries, 465 female missionaries,
about half of whom are unmarried (wives who have not work are
not included) and 10,550 native Christian agents.

The annual expenditure from foreign funds is 30 lakhs of Rupees,
or \$1,000,000, of which America gives about one-third.

MISSIONS—SOUTH INDIA.

The Protestant Christian community numbers 608,878, and its
contributions, in 1899, were Rs. 248,852, or \$33,000.

Including the Roman Catholics and Syrian Christians there are 2,077,650 in South India, who acknowledge the one true God and Jesus Christ, His Son. The Arcot Mission, organized in 1853, was the eighteenth to enter South India.

THE STAFF.

The mission mourns the loss of Rev. John Scudder, M. D., D. D., who died on May 23d, 1900 at Kodai Kanal, whither he had gone in consequence of failing health, in the hope that a residence there would be conducive to its restoration. "Dr. Scudder was born the 29th of October, 1835, the son of Rev. Dr. John Scudder the elder, at Chavagacherry, Ceylon, where his parents were then residing, being one of the seven brothers whose names are so interwoven with the progress and success of our mission work in India. Dr. Scudder came to America to obtain his education, studying first at Hudson, Ohio, where he made his first public confession of Christ, uniting with the church and at once determining to give his life to missionary work. Continuing his studies he graduated from Rutgers College in 1857 and from the Theological Seminary at New Brunswick in 1860. He was licensed to preach and ordained the same year. January 1, 1861, he married Miss L. S. Weld, of Hudson, Ohio. Dr. Scudder received his medical degree from the Long Island Medical College, and the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from Rutgers College in 1896.

In 1861 Dr. Scudder sailed for India, arriving on the field in July. He labored successively as follows: Chittoor, 1861-1863; Arni, 1863-1865; Arcot, 1865-1876; Vellore, 1876-1877. In 1878, with Mrs. Scudder, he returned to America, after seventeen years of continuous service on the field, and took up his residence for four years in Nebraska. In 1882 returning to India, Mrs. Scudder following a year later, Dr. Scudder was stationed as follows: Arni, 1882-1885; Tindivanam, 1885-1892, building there the commodious mission house and the church; Vellore, 1892-1894. In this latter year he and Mrs. Scudder made their second journey to America, taking up their residence for three years in New Brunswick, greatly enjoyed the to them rare privilege of having their children again with them in the home circle. In 1897 Dr. and Mrs. Scudder returned to India and were again stationed at Vellore. In connection with this portion of the field Dr. Scudder's last work was done. Dr. Scudder's children have, with a single exception, followed his footsteps into the ministry and three of them into missionary service. Dr. Scudder had greatly endeared himself to his associates in the work, among many of whom he stood as a veteran in service, for the cheerfulness of his spirit and the kindness of his disposition, as well as for the earnestness of his Christian life and his devotedness to his life's work; he was always true to his convictions, holding strongly to conservative opinions; he was tender in sympathy, winsome in disposition. "a great, strong sunbeam" as one of his colleagues has expressed it. In the home circle he was the model father, his children's

"friend and brother and spiritual helper", knitting himself closely into their heart and life. The world is better for his having lived in it and for the posterity he has left with it."

The Rev. Ezekiel C. Scudder and Mrs. Scudder, who have so long occupied the Arni station, left the field on furlough early in the year. The former had rendered most valuable service for eighteen years and the latter for eleven years. For private reasons they have withdrawn from their connection with the board, such relation terminating at the end of 1900.

Miss Lizzie Von Bergen also returned on furlough after seven years of service, and for private reasons resigned her connection with the mission, her resignation taking effect June 15, 1901.

By reason of these losses the mission force thus left is smaller than it has been for several years, and the need of reinforcements is apparent.

MISSIONARIES.

The general health has been fair. Several of the ladies were under medical restrictions for long periods, but none of the men.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. J. Chamberlain returned in December, gainers in health by their furlough. Their home is now at Ootacamund, Nilgiri Hills.

NATIVE AGENTS.

The founders of the mission believed in training its own agents. The mission now reaps from this wise sowing and rejoices.

Temptations and Troubles. Most of the agents live isolated lives in the midst of temptations. "They are constant witnesses of the abuse, deceit, obscenity and ingratitude incident to the life of an Indian village." Often for weeks they see no one of their education and character. It is a marvel that they retain purity, integrity and spirituality. They have much to endure on account of their own scanty incomes, and of the demands of the poor Christians, especially in famine years. That any avoid debt is surprising.

Aid. Gratitude. Honesty. It has been a great privilege to grant our Christian agents special assistance this year out of the generous famine fund our church has sent from America. The spontaneous and deep gratitude expressed over these grants, though no family received over Rs. 18 (\$6), the whole year, would repay the donors in far away America, if they could have heard it. The Christian agents have also been the channels for distribution of the Rs. 10,000 spent in famine aid to poor Christians, and the honesty displayed has been gratifying. But two of the large force have been found at all untrustworthy.

Among Hindus. The Hindu Community is more and more appreciating, honoring and consulting with our agents. A native pastor has been elected by them to a local board. Others are called on to arbitrate between Hindus. On their testimony government officers have redressed wrongs. Even a tahsildar (county officer) who was acting arbitrarily was reproved through a Christian agent, who, alone, had the temerity to report him to his superior. Of course there is the other side. Often the lot of catechists and teachers and Bible women is made very bitter by the taunts, slights and insults, secretly or openly placed upon them and their religion. It takes brave men and women to face these.

Torn Ears. All do not receive as prompt reward as did the Bible Woman at Tindivanam. Some had opposed and derided her in her work. But word went abroad that robbers had broken into her house at night, and besides robbing, had wantonly maltreated her tearing out, instead of unfastening her earrings. Then was made manifest the real position she held among her Hindu neighbors. For two days a stream of friends of all castes called to offer sympathy, so highly was she regarded.

Bible Examinations. The Bible examinations conducted annually for the improvement of agents are accomplishing their purpose. The grade of work is improving. This year an advanced class was opened for the men. Among those who took high rank were a Christian headmaster and a Hindu teacher.

FAMINE AND THE ARCOT MISSION.

Regions Affected. Wide spread and intense famine did not visit South India. Yet its northern borders were all reduced to severe scarcity and real famine prevailed in various centers. Government acknowledged famine only in the northern of the three districts in which the Arcot Mission labors, Cuddapah, in which the Madanapalle field lies. But severe want was experienced also in other stations, especially Chittoor and Ranipetta. Not only had rains failed in large part, but railways which are a boon to the really famine stricken, by drawing grains from adjacent regions, raise prices, and thus add to hardship in affected areas. Further, this year of especial scarcity fell on a number of "lean years." "Scooped out aloes, children sweeping up grass seed, skins of prickly pear, and devadara leaves in the house-wife's basket, meals of herb-roots and tree-leaves told a tale that was confirmed by emaciated forms."

Generous Dutch. The Reformed (Dutch) Church in America came nobly to the rescue. Its generosity was almost embarrassing. The Famine Fund rose to such proportions, that, beside helping our own Christians so that not a life was lost, and the great majority at least retained some vigour and hope, the mission took great satisfaction in sending Rs. 10,000 to aid an American an English and an Irish mission in the center of the famine belt.

Evil Effects. Missionaries dread famines not because Christians are generally of the poorer classes and suffer greatly; not because of the consequent predominance of, and absorption in, caring for bodies as contrasted with souls, of handling rupees instead of preaching the gospel; but especially because of the danger of pauperizing Christians, and of the accession from heathenism of large numbers actuated by false motives.

How and How Far. "How?" and "How far?" are two ever present and perplexing problems in the distribution of famine aid. Not less than 90 or 95 per cent. of the money distributed went to Christians. Hindus have other resources, and we scarce dare to aid them lest a false movement result. "Christian charity in this land is too often misunderstood, and creates false impressions." It must be acknowledged that, in this year of peculiar hardship and unusual aid, there has been an unusual accession from heathenism. "How much the Spirit of God had to do with it we cannot tell. How much the compassion of God, expressed in help from Christian countries, we cannot tell. We earnestly and constantly longed for power to read the heart. Many in whom we seemed to detect a false motive were refused admission. Others have been told to wait. Better times are largely prayed for that we may refuse aid without being cruel."

Methods. The chief effort has been to render aid without pauperizing. It has taxed all one's ingenuity to find or devise work for which money could be paid. But, in the main, this has been done. Mission village properties have been repaired, compounds cleared, walls or hedges erected, trees planted and watered, roads repaired or made, and wells dug. Thread has been supplied to weavers and their output purchased. In a few cases, loans for the purchase of bullocks have been made, seed grain was supplied generally to farmers, when and where rains came.

Of Rs. 1800 distributed in one station, Rs. 1600 went thus for value received. The balance has gone to give daily doles of food to aged, infants and school children—the latter being thus enabled and incited to continue their studies. It has been a great privilege to the missionaries to be the almoners of the noble

Dutch Church, and despite all the anxiety and work entailed, we are grateful.

Gratitude. The recipients too are grateful; how truly grateful we believe will be shown in future years, as in this, by earnest effort to be better Christians, and by increased gifts of Christ and His church. Could the donors have heard the words, and witnessed the proofs of genuine gratitude we have, they would be fully repaid.

PROBLEMS.

Spiritual Life. An ever present problem is the maintenance and development of the spiritual life and power of the force, missionary as well as native. Eleven missionaries and over forty natives went to the all-India Christian Endeavor convention in search of a spiritual uplift. The Mangala Vasanam—a Tamil monthly paper had its origin in this need and other Christian literature is distributed among the agents to meet it. The monthly meetings, when all the agents gather at the central stations, are used largely for this purpose. We are not unmindful of the secret of power.

* *The House-wife's Problem.* How to make ends meet is another perennial question. The work increases. The income decreases. In 1899 an eleven per cent., in 1900 a forty-three per cent., and in 1901 a thirty-one per cent. reduction in expenditure was ordered. To continue the old rate and make ends meet is impossible.

Expedients. But what expedients shall we adopt? How shall we enlarge our work—meet the demands of healthy growth—and yet not increase expenditure?

Shall we abandon old villages to send the teachers to new ones? The old Christians, still spiritual babes, relapse to heathenism, or are gathered in by Roman Catholics.

Shall we combine two or three villages under one Helper? then we must close one or two of the schools and the coming generation grows up in ignorance.

Shall we dismiss the least efficient helpers? The reasons that make them not worth much to us are reasons against their finding other employments, especially in these famine times. "Outsiders too cannot reconcile this with the mercy and compassion we preach. Its effect is bad on the Hindus. The stability of the mission is distrusted and its influence weakened."

But beyond the question of how to economize rises a more pressing one—at least it weighs heavily on your missionaries. How are we to meet our obligations to those whom we have “called out of darkness,” and who desire to enter “into His marvellous light?”

Here are two villages of Christians asking for a shepherd. Left alone they cannot grow any more than a plant without water. But we must pass the word on: “No.” Two heathen villages ask to be received and taught. “No.” There are 23 families of 101 souls seeking light. “No.” Two other villages are nearly ready, but they must be discouraged with a “No.” Five villages with 75 families are applying in another station. “No.” A Hindu Girls school has been closed to meet the “cut.” The teachers Hindu and Christian, tramp in ten miles to ask the missionary to keep the school open on half pay. Does it cost nothing to say “No”? Thousands of square miles the mission has preempted, and hundreds of thousands of sinful people await the herald; but the evangelists are withdrawn; the order has come; “No.”

The mission, however, is loyally trying to learn the lessons God has for it in these repeated curtailments. Every other way being insufficient, schools have been closed, helpers honorably dismissed, and an evangelistic band disbanded. To save some work the missionaries have assumed financial responsibility for it. The financial stringency has caused greater economy though in some cases it may not be true economy. The Christians are being led, if not forced, to see and meet their responsibility. Voluntary work is becoming more frequent. “Perhaps we have wanted 22,000 where God wants only 300. The end will be blessed if we discover Him more fully. He may have been partly hidden under human agency and money. Now we may better know that ‘without Me ye can do nothing.’”

NOTEWORTHY FACTS.

Progress of the Native Christian Community 229 were received on confession of faith and 371 adults and 553 children were baptized. And progress has been intensive as well as extensive. “A Christian public spirit seems to be rising, as evidenced by acknowledgement of wrong-doing, by greater readiness to let the wrong-doer suffer the consequences of unchristian conduct and life,” by the formation of village panchayats (committees of five—an ancient Indian custom) to make preliminary enquiries, and in some cases to pass and enforce judgment against delinquents without necessitating the missionary’s presence. “The

small cloud of spiritual refreshing is appearing above the long dark horizon. Therefore we His servants will arise and build."

New Steps for Christ.

A spirit of endeavour is going abroad. Christians are realizing that they are saved to serve. Accessions in one field are partly traced to much prayer by catechist and church member. In several places village Christians, at stated intervals, accompany the evangelists and help the preaching with musical instruments and hymns.

Learning of the financial straits of our noble board, the Christians of Madanapalle, on their own initiation, gathered Rs. 78—\$26 among themselves and sent it to New York. The Christian Endeavour Society at Chittoor, composed chiefly of the helpers, hearing of the difficulties of the mission, took one agent off its hands and has paid his Rs. 8 salary throughout 1900.

Sore Feet, Glad Heart.

A Senior Christian Endeavour Society, composed of helpers, instead of taking the easy railway journey to the all-India C. E. Convention at Bangalore, and despite the prevailing fear and real danger of plague, walked, preaching, across country at their own expense, and arrived with hearts that glowed long after the soreness passed from their feet.

Pastors' Salaries.

Only five congregations now receive aid from the mission in paying their pastors. The Tindivanam and Vellore congregations pay all of the salaries which their ministers receive for pastoral work. The pastors at Yehamur, Chittoor, Ranipettai and Madanapalle, receive their entire support from their congregations.

Several churches are officered and governed entirely by natives.

Self Help.

It is satisfactory to find that despite the hard times the contributions are about the same as in 1899. The average per communicant is Rs. 2.30 (70 cents) and per member of the community As. 8 2.3 (17 cents.) Of the 28 societies working in South India the Christians of the Arcot Mission stand third in contributions per communicant, and fourth per member of community.

Home Missions.

Both the Men's and Women's Gospel Extension Societies are well supported, the former receiving Rs. 600, chiefly from mission agents, the latter Rs. 230 from agents and villagers. The former had five agents at work and the latter three, in 1900.

Saturday Half Holiday.

Owing to a deceased force, and teachers being confined to their schools during the week, a missionary found that evangelistic work was in danger of entire neglect. His helpers joined in overcoming

this by forming bands of those from adjacent villages to go out preaching on their free Saturdays. A novel holiday.

Accessions. Numerous and interesting additions have been made this year. Some 250 families, number- about 1000 persons, have been received from six new and several old villages. The net gain of the Christian community during 1900 was 804, and this in spite of the scatterings and migrations consequent on famine times. The main ingatherings were in the Ranipettai and Chittoor fields.

Persecutions. Hindus are naturally displeased when any of their community become Christians, and they evince their displeasure. "Christianity attacks social and religious customs, demanding a change." Nowhere is Hinduism more firmly entrenched, or Christianity more vigorously opposed than in villages. When one village became Christians, Hindus hindered the missionary from obtaining a site for a chapel and school. The school was eventually opened, but Roman Catholics joined the Hindus, and have nearly broken it up. Some Christians failed to dismount as they drove a cart past some caste Hindus' houses. The Hindus beat them, burned or buried their carts, and calmly denied in court that anything had happened.

An Andrew. "He first findeth his own brother." It was a sister in this case. A village Christian boy lost both parents. He went to live with a heathen married sister, sixty miles away, where there were no Christians, and opened a school. He taught hymns and the Bible and told old and young of the blessings and benefits his village had received through Christianity. A deputation waited on the missionary with the request that their village be received.

Idols Deposited. A result of the year's accessions is that, in several villages, the last heathen family has joined the Christian ranks. A result of this in turn is that idols have been destroyed, and their high places demolished by the villagers themselves, with some trepidation and much fervor. In one village, at the spot where the idol stood, a well has been sunk, a fitting emblem of Him who is the fountain of the water of life. "The idols shall He utterly abolish. The wilderness shall blossom as the rose. The Lord alone shall be exalted in that day."

Hindus and The Book. Two caste Hindus, both farmers, are studying the Bible with the avowed purpose of appearing at the Helpers Bible examination at one station. Zenana women report much interest in Bible study

on the part of their adult pupils. The Komaties or merchants—the most reserved class—have invited the mission to re-open schools which they had formerly opposed, readily assenting to their children studying the Bible.

Pleasant Relations. To offset village persecutions we may mention the friendly attitude of Hindus toward Christians in many places. The Raja of a native state not only placed his garden bungalow at the disposal of a missionary, though it inconvenienced a European official, but supplied his table in true oriental fashion. The Hindu pupils of a high school, backed by their parents, requested that a Christian teacher, though of lower technical qualifications, be placed above a Hindu because they found the former the better teacher and man.

On the return of a missionary to his old station, the Hindus joined in according a reception under the lead and chairmanship of a native Christian, the district munsiff, the highest Hindu officer in the region, and the sub registrar of deeds, the highest Mohammedan officer, representing their communities.

*A New
Departure.*

Believing nothing more important for the pupils of its schools than careful study of the Bible, the Mission has instituted uniform written examinations for all its schools, Boarding or Day, for girls or boys, Christians or Hindus, and offered valuable prizes. This first year was handicapped by several hindrances, but the results were encouraging. 1250 pupils from thirteen schools competed. Much more interest than usual was shown especially by Hindu pupils. The principal of the College which furnished over half of the contestants, reports that the examination was the most serious and orderly yet conducted.

What may be achieved where incentive and pressure are used is illustrated by the results obtained by the Hindu Boys High school and Hindu Girls' school, Punganur. No missionary resides there, yet by the efficient instruction of the Christian teachers, and the interested study of the pupils, the high school pupils won eight of the fourteen prizes competed for with other mission schools, and the Hindu girls' school pupils won three of the six for which they tried. One Hindu of the high school even presented a better paper than any Christian of his rank. The Ranipetta! Girls Boarding school won the highest percentage of prizes, closely followed by the Punganur Hindu Boys' High school. The Punganur Hindu Girls' school was third.

XX Century. The advent of a new century, in January 1901, was made the occasion of a large gathering. Two days were devoted to helpful and inspiring meetings. A memorial address on Dr. John Scudder by Dr. J. Chamberlain, and a Tamil historical address on South India missions in general, and the Arcot mission in particular, by Dr. Wyckoff, were especially appreciated.

The Forward Movement. The idea and importance of individual effort for individuals was presented on this occasion, and cards circulated for each to indicate what he or she would undertake through and for their Lord in 1901.

Jubilee Fund. A fund to be completed in 1903—the jubilee year of the Arcot Mission—was enthusiastically inaugurated at this gathering, in gratitude to God. About ninety natives subscribed over Rs. 1200 on the spot.

C. E. Local Union. The opening of the century was also marked by the formation of a Christian Endeavour Union to band together the isolated societies in this mission for more active voluntary work for Christ and the Church.

W. A. S. A Widow's Aid Society has been organized in the hope that it will prove the boon to our agents which such societies have been in Madura and Tinnevely.

Union. The century bids fair to be signalized by another and important step. Early in 1900 representatives were appointed by the Church of Scotland, United Free Church of Scotland and Arcot missions to formulate plans of co-operation in mission work and union in ecclesiastical matters. Much progress has been made. The missions having approved of certain proposals, the details were submitted to the home boards. These have taken action that bids fair to enable the proposals to be carried out during 1901. In the meantime, the three missions are co-operating in the Mangala Vasanam newspaper, propose opening a normal school for Christian masters soon; and the United Free Church has several students in the Arcot Mission Theological Seminary. As the seminary is well endowed and manned, other missions are invited to share its benefits, the demand and supply in our mission being limited.

Buildings. A central and valuable site has been obtained in Vellore for the Mary Taber Schell Female Hospital and approved plans for a Rs. 21,000 or \$7,000 building have been placed in the hands of a contractor. A lower secondary school has been erected on a central site and a dormitory for boys has been completed, at Madanapalle, all for Rs. 1700, or \$566, a portion of which sum is given by government.

INSTITUTIONS.

The Theological Seminary at Palmaner, with *Theological Seminary* Rev. J. W. Scudder, D. D., as principal and professor of Theology, has had an earnest and successful year. The general health has been better than for some years, due in large part to the introduction and daily use, under a trained gymnast, of athletic apparatus, which the principal pronounces "one of the best aids to instruction so far introduced."

The enthusiastic and conscientious work of the teachers with the diligent and persevering application of the twenty-four students, in five classes, produced results satisfactory to the Board of Superintendents. The students did considerable evangelistic work, by monthly excursions into "regions beyond," and by preaching in the town every Saturday. Some of the students were from the United Free Church Mission, and Rev. J. H. Maclean, B. D., of that mission, sat, by invitation, with the Board of Superintendents at the annual examination—real co-operation with a view to union.

The Women's Theological class at Palmaner, *Women's Class.* composed of the wives of twelve of the theological students, and conducted by Miss J. C. Scudder, passed a creditable examination before the Board of Superintendents.

The Arcot Mission College at Vellore, again *The College.* under its permanent principal, Rev. W. I. Chamberlain, B. D. Ph. D., has had a prosperous year, undisturbed by any of the causes which interfered during the two previous years. With its 32 classes (2 college, 11 upper school and 19 lower school), and 1021 pupils (23 college, 361 upper school and 637 lower school) it is now one of the largest institutions in the Madras Presidency. There were 122 Christians, 117 Mohammedans and 782 Hindus on its rolls, while the staff consisted of 15 Christians and 30 non-Christians.

That steady work was done is indicated by the fact that the average attendance has been high throughout the institution. In the upper school classes it reached 97 per cent. a month. Of 641 on the lower school rolls, 609 or 95 per cent., have been present on a single day, one class of 30 having perfect attendance for 13 successive days. In the F. A. Examination 8 of 12 passed—a very high proportion. The Matriculation results were below the average of previous years, 4 of 27 having passed. His Excellency the Governor of Madras, the Bishop of Madras, and the Director of Public Instruction have been among the visitors who have honored the College. Relations with the European and Hindu communities of Vellore have been most friendly. The college athletes won permanently the inter-school gymnastic and tennis-trophies

offered by the North Arcot Athletic Association. Financially the College has had its most successful year, "the income from fees and grants covering all expenses save the comparatively large item of the principal's salary."

Industrial School. Over seventy boys were receiving instruction in the Industrial school at Arni, half of whom either supported themselves, or were supported with out cost to the mission. Mr. Farrar was encouraged by the spirit and work of the pupils, and they in turn never seemed more interested or earnest. 38 appeared in various technical examinations held by Government, with what result is not fully known, but 7 of 12 carpenters passed. The effort has been to teach trades rather than manufacture articles. The scholars have gained, if the mission has lost financially. The athletes of this school permanently won the Inter-scholastic tug-of-war trophy of the North Arcot Athletic Association.

Female Normal School. The Female Normal school at Chittoor has had a successful year. Ten passed out of fifteen who appeared in the written test for teachers' certificate.

Other Boarding Schools. The managers of the Chittoor, Madanapalle and Ranipettai girls schools, and the Madanapalle and Tindivanam boys schools, all record a happy and satisfactory year's work. The results of the government examination, in the Chittoor girls, and Tindivanam boys schools were especially creditable.

Hindu Boys' Schools. Only six schools were maintained for Hindu boys. The high school at Punganur, under an efficient staff, the majority of which was Christian this year for the first time, has had good success. It produced better results in the Bible examination than any mission school but one, Christian or Hindu, obtained a percentage of passes in government examinations above the average, and cost the mission little, thanks to the Raja's generous annual donation of Rs. 600. Nothing of importance has been reported on the other five schools. Several Christian Boys schools, such as those at Madanapalle and Tindivanam are open to, and largely attended by Hindus.

HINDU GIRLS SCHOOLS.

The eighteen Hindu girls schools occupy an important place in our work, offering an opportunity to influence young minds, opening the doors of many homes to Zenana women, and generally tending to disarm suspicion and overcome prejudice. Good work in Scripture and secular subjects was done in most of them. A few items are given as samples.

Tindivanam. The attendance has risen from 60 to 86, largely through the patient perseverance of the head mistress and staff. "The girls of the third and fourth class had such an intelligent knowledge of the main facts of Christ's life, death and resurrection, that it was a delight to call it forth."

Ranipettai. "The four Hindu girls schools of this station have Christian head masters. This is a great advance over the time when the heathen head master of one of the schools was afraid to have the missionary conduct the Bible examination, asking that a catechist might do it quietly unknown to the parents."

Punganur. Of 64 examined by the government inspector 62 passed including all of the I Form. "It was the only Hindu girls school that competed in the uniform Bible examination, but it took three of the six prizes tried for. It is a joy to every one who has managed it; chiefly because of its indefatigable and enthusiastic Brahmin head mistress, who says she will be ready to die only after she has 140 pupils on the roll, and a III form is opened."

Palmaner. "All but one girl presented passed the government examination, and the Bible examination results were also satisfactory."

Madanapalle. "The average attendance has risen from 20 to 40. The lustiness with which the girls sing the Christian hymns does much to drown the discord they make."

Village Schools. These schools have led a precarious existence, most of them being kept alive by the daily doles of kanji (gruel) supplied out of the famine fund to the poor pupils who otherwise would have had to leave school in search of food. Distress has been so great that even with this bait, pupils have not been held and some schools have been closed, pending the return of better times.

Orphanage. The managers of the boys schools at Madanapalle and Tindivanam, and girls schools at Madanapalle and Ranipettai have been authorized to receive orphans, and some have been admitted.

Hospital. "The first year of the Ranipettai Hospital's return to mission control has been signalized by an increased number of patients, improved medical and surgical appliances, increased staff, increase in finan-

cial aid from patients, and every opportunity for efficient preaching of the gospel." Several patients have become open or secret Christians. Famine patients have been numerous, and the death rate has been high on that account. There has been an increase in purdah or secluded patients, and in the number of houses to which Dr. Hart has been called. A modern model operating table has been supplied through the generosity of Miss Helen Gould.

The comparative figures, given by Miss Dr. Hart, are

In-patients.	Out-patients.	Operations.	Maternity.	Visits.	Fees. and Donations.
1900 988	1123	1037	179	290	Rs. 690
1899 432	9106	637	107	95	Rs. 216

The dispensary at Madanapalle under apothecary Mrs. Mary Gnanamony, has treated 816 cases of 20 different diseases, and done much to keep the boarding pupils in good health. Mrs. Gnanamony has also been able to do not a little on her visits with Bible women to villages within a radius of ten miles, her success in relieving pain resulting in villagers coming to her home for treatment and conversation.

GENERAL.

Zenanas. Two references to Zenanas are all we can give. "Such a bright welcoming face greeted me one day, and the details of Christ's death were so fully recited that I earnestly pressed the question, 'Believest thou?' When a smiling assent was given I pointed sadly to the heathen mark on the forehead and asked why then was that there? With a quick shame-faced action it was removed and apologies were offered by the pupil, her mother saying 'It is custom.' At a recent visit I was glad to note its absence."

"The warm, cordial and loving greetings that have been given me in the homes of these Hindu women have been most attractive and encouraging. Many times the women follow me from house to house."

C. E. The general opinion of our Mission is voiced by the words of Dr. J. W. Scudder: "The Christian Endeavour Society at Palmaner has had a notable influence for good upon its members, stimulating them to the cultivation of piety, and best of all, the actual personal service to the Master."

Y. M. C. A. The two Vellore young men's Christian Associations have had a useful and active year—the adult one having maintained a Christian Reading Room.

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Sunday Schools. Sunday Schools are maintained in every station, almost all the 152 outstations, and most schools for Hindu children, and are aiding in gaining and training the coming generation.

DONATIONS.

Grateful thanks are extended to kind friends in America, England and India for boxes of clothing, dolls, and other gifts, and for contributions towards Evangelistic, Poor, Cemetery, and Station funds. Our depleted treasury is a reason for especial thanks for these timely gifts, and heartily do we give them.

THE NORTH JAPAN MISSION.

ORGANIZED 1859.

Missionaries.—Revs. James H. Ballagh, *Yokohama*; E. Rothesay Miller, *Morioka*; Eugene S. Booth, *Yokohama*; Frank S. Scudder, *Nagano*; and Prof. Martin N. Wyckoff, Sc.D., *Tokyo*.

Assistant Missionaries.—Mrs. Ballagh, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Booth, Mrs. Wyckoff, Mrs. Scudder; Mrs. Jennie D. Schenck, *Nagano*; Miss M. Lella Winn, *Aomori*; Miss Julia Moulton, *Yokohama*; Miss Harriet J. Wyckoff, *Yokohama*.

In America.—Rev. Howard Harris and Mrs. Harris; Miss Anna deF. Thompson and Miss Mary Deyo.

REPORT FOR 1900.

The close of a century, and the completion of forty years of this mission's existence may well call for some record of the way in which the Lord has led us, and for some expression of hope concerning the future. The almost total change in the Church, the Board, and the personnel of the mission is a solemnizing thought. "The fathers, where are they? and the prophets do they live for ever?" Of the original promoters of the Mission, as well as of its first representatives, how few, if any, remain. Drs. Bethune, De Witt, Rodgers, Chambers, Isaac Ferris and Messrs. T. C. Doremus, and G. F. Smith have gone to their reward. Drs. Brown, Simmons and Verbeck have finished their course. Providentially the first and leading pastors of the Japanese church are still spared to shepherd the flock, and afford instruction and counsel to the younger and more vigorous workers in the ministry, the evangelistic, and the educational work. The greatness of the advance in nearly a score and a half of years of the existence of the Church of Christ in Japan, cannot be even summarily presented. The educational work, for both sexes, in which the mission has had an early and honored part, cannot be adequately estimated, either as to results already attained, or as to prospective influence in church and state. The influence of Christian literature, and of Christian men, filling positions of office and trust, calls for devout recognition. Also the numbers, the unity, the variety and extent of the work of the score and a half of Missionary Societies at work in Japan, call for thanksgiving for the present, and courage for the future.

Our own Society, however, though greatly honored in inaugurating "first things" in education, church organization, Bible translation and evangelistic work is now in danger of losing entirely that honor for lack of numbers and efficiency of laborers, to meet the increased demands in every department of work, or even maintain in proper efficiency, the work so well and so hap-

NORTH JAPAN MISSION

R.C.A.



pily begun. The lack of young men fresh from the seminary and the university, fit to take an active part in all the progressive movements of the day and the age, is especially felt. The Church and the Mission must take on a new lease of effort, commensurate with the needs and aspirations of the new, and we hope, final century of missions, if she is to hold her own for Christ, "His Cross and His Crown." We cannot believe "The Church under the Cross" that has done so much for religious liberty, for purity of doctrine, and catholicity of spirit in the Old and in the New World, is to be deprived of her historical crown in Japan. Why was she so early and so honorably called to inaugurate work here, if not that it should be crowned with final and signal success? "The husbandman that laboreth must be the first to partake of the fruit." And however extensive the seed sowing without corresponding industry in gathering the crop, the harvest will prove a failure. Of us, as a mission, it can be most truthfully said, "The harvest perisheth for lack of laborers." May we heed the Master's injunction, "Pray ye therefore, the Lord of the harvest that He would cast forth laborers into His harvest."

The work of the mission for the year 1900, as in past years, has been chiefly confined to the two departments of education and evangelistic work. In the former, two married men, and two single women have been engaged; in the latter, four married men, and, part of the time, three single women.

This year has witnessed many changes in our working force of evangelists.

There have been baptisms at the different places occupied by the mission, and transfers of believers to other churches, so that the number on the rolls are not very different from those of last year. But on the whole the conditions are better than they have been for some time past. There is more of a spirit of inquiry among the different classes; the students especially seem more open to instruction.

Mr. Manji Nagayama, who has been in
Aomori. Aomori working acceptably for three years, was transferred to Nagano, but Mr. Harris was there till he left for home in November, and one of the theological students, Mr. Hijikata, labored for several months, during the vacation, so that the church work did not suffer materially. Mr. Hiroshi Akasu, who has been laboring in Mito under the Home Board of the Synod (Daikwai), removed to Aomori in October with his wife, and they are working there acceptably to the people and the mission.

Miss Winn returned to Aomori at the beginning of November, in time to get settled before Mr. and Mrs. Harris left for America. She retains her old helper, Miss Totoki, who has been working in Aomori during her absence. The work in Aomori is now in a better condition than for a number of years past.

Mr. Harris in his October report tells of the church services having been well sustained during the hot season, the work

among the women being encouraging, week meetings good and new families reached. The attitude of the people is cordial, visits well received, and the new pastor, a man of experience, appreciated. He tells of a prominent man in a village near by gathering the people together to hear Christian doctrine, and that there are numerous villages where gospel services would be welcomed. Miss Winn bears cheerful witness to the great change in the conduct of the street children, "no longer bad names, and stones and snow balls." She believes a lasting impression for good has been made by Mr. and Mrs. Harris's labors there in giving an insight into a Christian home, and in reaching many new families. She also tells of the good effects of a visit by Mr. Ishii and a company of his older orphans from Okayama, in giving the people the idea of the practical benefits of the gospel. Presents of yen five hundred, or two hundred and fifty dollars from non-Christians, as well as believers, followed the visit. Miss Winn reports three Sunday schools, averaging seventy-five each. She has also a class of ten men in English, a Bible class of Normal school students on Sabbath, the two Sabbath services, a women's and a weekly prayer meeting, to attend. She craves the baptism of the Holy Spirit.

Mr. Shimamura, our second worker here, and
Morioka. Mrs. Shimamura are now occupying the place
vacated by Mr. Miura, and they have every

prospect of success.

Mr. Miura, who had been in Morioka from the beginning of the work here, removed with his family to Shizuoka in the fall. Since removing to Shizuoka he has made arrangements to go to Mishima twice a month to minister to the church there. He was urged to this by the ministers in Tokyo, and the church members themselves are very glad to receive him. Mr. Miura has labored in Morioka well and faithfully for over twelve years, and has left, we think, a permanent impression on the people of the place. But the time had come when it was best both for the work and for himself that a change be made, and a younger man may carry to a successful issue, work that was begun in the past.

The removal of Mr. Miura from Morioka embarrasses Mrs. Miller in her work on the "Glad Tidings." The issue of the two papers continues the same as heretofore, namely 14,800 copies per month in two editions, but an interesting fact is that the papers are now subscribed for in Victoria, Canada; Hawaii, and Formosa, for distribution among the Japanese of those places.

Mrs. Miller has continued her weekly visits to the two hospitals in Morioka, and her interest in the Sunday school and the Thursday meeting for women. A part of the time she has given two hours a week to teaching English, but will take no pupil unless she promises to attend the Sunday school and the Sunday morning preaching service. Three very promising girls have received instruction under these conditions, and have been very regular in their attendance upon the services.

Prison Work. Although the work in the prison was begun in August 1890, we have never felt that it has been in a satisfactory condition, because, although the privilege of preaching on Sundays to those who wanted to hear was granted, yet there was no opportunity to follow this up with private conversation and instruction. Before Mr. Miura left, however, there was somewhat more liberty, and after Mr. Shimamura had held repeated interviews with the head of the prison, it seemed as if it would be possible to put a Christian chaplain in the prison, beside the Buddhist priests already there. Just at this time Mr. Senzo Sato, who had formerly worked at Ichinoseki, returned from America, and it was thought advisable—as an experiment—that he should enter the prison as an official, expecting to teach English for a few hours a day, and have an hour or more in which to teach any of those who wish to learn of Christianity. Since he entered towards the end of November, it is not yet time to pronounce on the success or failure of the plan, but should our expectations not be realized, he can resign from the position at any time. At present the prison pays yen fourteen towards his salary, and the mission ten.

Among the many removals of believers from Morioka, the most serious loss we have sustained for years has been that of Judge Takahashi and his family. They were only baptized last year, but have been from the first very earnest and interested in church work. The Judge is one of a family of thirteen, and both his own and his wife's family have strong Buddhist connections, there being two temples owned by different members of the families, and it is said that they give more than 30,000 yen a year in various ways towards the support of these temples and the priests. Mr. Takahashi was anxious to teach his relatives of Christianity, and had made up his mind to resign his position so that he might have the opportunity to return home and instruct them, but was finally persuaded by his brother, who is also a judge, though not a Christian, to exchange places with him, which would bring him in the neighborhood of his home where he could see his relatives often. In this way he would be able to test his own zeal, for his brother said he had noticed that Christians were very often zealous at first and afterwards grew cold and indifferent. We are very sorry to lose the example of his zeal and devotion; still we cannot but admire his wish that prompted his going, and we pray that they may become a power in the place to which they have removed in central Japan.

Ichinoseki. The work here has improved. Mrs. Miyagawa is interesting the women, and several of the young men and students are attending the meetings. Three women were baptized during the year, since which time they have taken more interest in the meetings both for themselves and for others. Their Christmas celebration was held a day early, so as to give the opportunity to Mr. Shimamura

to attend, and so that Mr. and Mrs. Miyagawa could come for Christmas day to attend the celebration in Morioka.

Hanamaki. Hanamaki which has been left to lie fallow for several years, because most of the believers had either moved away, died, or would not attend the meetings, has within the past few months seemed to wake up. A woman, a member of the Congregational church at Mizusawa, having gone back to her old home in Hanamaki, offered to entertain any one who could come to preach for them. Mr. Miura went once before he left, and since then several visits have been paid, and arrangements made to carry on the work from here and Ichinoseki. The interest is especially among the women, but one of the former Christians, who had become decidedly indifferent, has again become interested, and we hope that at last the work here will develop something more than mere perfunctory hearers.

NAGANO STATION.

Rev. Frank S. Scudder writes :

Personal Work. Besides language study, which I still regard as my first work, I prepared the Sunday-school helps in the Scholar's Leaflet for the first three months of the year, after which I was transferred to the work of the Intermediate Helps. My partner, however, has done all the work, as he is conveniently located with reference to the printer.

In the beginning of the year I prepared an Easter Anthem, using the words of Matthew's story of the resurrection. Not only the preparation of this anthem, but also the drilling of the Japanese in the music, involved considerable labor and required a good degree of patience, but the result was satisfactory, and the people here appreciated for the first time the real meaning of the happy Easter festival. The anthem was sung in the churches of Nagano and Ueda. It has now gone to the printer, and will be the first Easter anthem prepared in Japanese.

Nagano. This has been a trying year, yet, on the whole, a happy and prosperous one for the church here. Eight adults and one child have been received by baptism, several being most interesting cases. We especially rejoice over one accession from the Normal school, because that school is most antagonistic to Christianity. This student has been in our English Bible classes for two years, and is a bright and lovable young man. We have lost several of our substantial members, but others, taking their places, have kept our ranks from decreasing, while the general attendance is larger and more regular than a year ago. I have an English Bible class

in Sunday-school, to which ten policemen and a few others come, and after which all attend the church service.

The evangelist, who was with us at the beginning of the year, gave place to Mr. Nagayama, formerly of Aomori, who is now doing good work. We have good prayer meetings, orderly services, a flourishing Sunday-school and the members are carrying on Sunday-schools in other parts of town. The spirit of self-support is steadily improving, and contributions increasing. In August Dr. Wyckoff and Mr. Wada of Tokyo visited us in the interest of self-support.

Out-Stations. The work in Shinonoi and Nakano has suffered for lack of workers and means to carry it on properly. I have preached a few times in these places, and we had a student in Nakano during the summer. At that place I felt that I made my first real triumph in the use of the Japanese language, as I spoke in the theatre before a boisterous crowd, held their attention, and left the platform victor, although there were two men in the audience who were determined to cry me down. I feel, and have felt from the beginning of our work there, that God has some good thing in store for Nakano, but we must have the means to provide a resident worker there. It is a place worthy of special prayer, as a field of labor.

Mrs. Schenck reports that the Buddhist opposition of the past year culminated in April in refusals to let houses for holding meetings, and in her helper Miss Chika Ito of Yokohama returning to her home. Nevertheless seven meetings were carried on successfully at Ishida and Yokosawa in Nagano, three villages near by, accessible by kuruma, and in Old and New Shinonoi accessible by train. These meetings all close before July because men, women and children are engaged in rice and silk culture. The attendance ranges from thirty to sixty pupils and truth is carried home by the pupils, fulfilling the promise, it is hoped, "a little child shall lead them." Tracts are distributed and Scripture portions sold. During fifty days of the great festival of the "Diana" of Nagano very little work could be done among even the children as the latter too had to worship the patron saint and were threatened with crucifixion and other idle threats if they became Christians. The Church Benevolent Society has done good work. Miss Kushibe is very much prized by Mrs. Schenck as an efficient worker. Tempting offers of salary, however, cause some uneasiness as to how to retain her. Women's meetings held semi-monthly are now under charge of the pastor's wife. The English Bible classes are continued with encouragement. Temperance work received a good impulse from two visits of Mr. Miyama, and a W. C. T. U. has been formed. Pray for the success of our work and the Christianization of Japan in the new century.

Ueda. "In Ueda, the church is independent and self-supporting. Miss Deyo's efforts have been entirely given toward village work. Instead of helping the church, it seemed to be more profitable all

round to get the church to help her. During previous years, work had been carried on in eight districts of the city, and in fifteen villages. A year ago, her salaried helpers were obliged to leave and an appeal was made to the church to carry on the work. A few volunteers came forward; and since July, no mission funds have been used for salaries. Gradually the number of workers has increased, until ten weekly neighborhood meetings, in addition to the regular church meetings, are carried on by the Christians. A number of special lecture meetings have been given in these localities by the pastor and more prominent men in the church. Up to the end of June, all expenses—rent, Sunday-school papers, cards, tracts, etc.—have been borne by the mission; but next year the church will assume the rents, has promised to continue all the old meetings, and is talking of opening new ones.

A really earnest, zealous spirit of evangelization is growing in the church. The Mission has turned over all its work in that immediate vicinity to the care of the church, and from last month (June) has no longer any connection with it." This record of the results of several years faithful and persistent labor by Mrs. Jones, (Miss Brokaw) and Miss Deyo in seeking to revive a once independent and zealous church, out of its state of dependence upon mission funds is very encouraging, and at the same time an object lesson of how, alone, humanly speaking, such restoration is to be accomplished: viz., persistent efforts of foreign workers, ladies serving excellently such purpose.

The work at the old town of Komoro, where *Other Out-Stations.* the Rev. S. Maki resided until the close of the year, has not claimed his attention, owing to dissensions among the believers. The younger believers have been cared for by Rev. K. Kimura under the care of the Tokyo Presbytery. Dr. Wyckoff and Rev. S. Wada under direction of the Presbytery, made them visits with good results and some hopes are entertained that all may yet be revived and united. Mr. Kimura received no salary. He supports himself by his select school for young men, and gives his ministerial services. Mr. Maki has regular classes at Oya and Karuizawa R. R. Stations for English and Bible instruction, and carried on Sabbath services at Kasuga and vicinity, where there are a number of needy and neglected believers. He also gave much labor to Nagano preaching place and at Nakano, in the absence of stated workers there. His removal to Matsumoto, in South Shinshiu, leaves that part of the field uncared for. An excellent worker, an original member of the Kasuga Church, could be secured to work there two or three years at one hundred dollars (U. S. gold) a year, had we the funds to engage him.

TOKYO STATION.

Dr. Wyckoff reports that beside his work in the Meiji Gakuin, and as mission treasurer and secretary, he has had a Sunday

A. M. Bible class at the Yotsuya preaching place in Tokyo where the Rev. Riu Hosokawa, a former pastor of the Yokohama Kaigan Church, now carries on gratuitous preaching services. Dr. Wyckoff has preached several times in the various places in Tokyo; made an eleven days' tour in Shinshiu last summer in the joint interest of the mission and the Tokyo Presbytery, in company with his daughter Harriet and the Rev. S. Wada, and recently made a visit with Mr. Wada to Komoro. Mrs. Wyckoff has continued her Sunday-school, in her home, for poor children of the neighborhood. There are about sixty enrolled, and an attendance of half that number. She is assisted by a student of the academic department of the Meiji Gakuin, and also by a Japanese lady. She teaches English some hours a week to private pupils, some of whom are from Christian families, and none of whom object to hearing about Christianity. Two business men who come to her two hours a week, are using the twentieth century New Testament for reading and conversation.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

Rev. Jas H. Ballagh.

Self-Supporting Churches and Others.

Of churches formerly under care of the Mission in Tokyo, Shitaya and Kojimachi are self-supporting. Yokohama Kaigan Church and the church at Yokosuka, are counted self-supporting, but are not absolutely so. So also the Nagoya and Seto Churches, now under the care of the Southern Presbyterian Mission. The churches of Ueda and Usuda, in North Shinshui, are self-supporting. Two churches are pastorless and are more or less dependent on the mission. These are the churches of Mishima, and Wado Mura. Three churches have been reduced to preaching places, viz., Kasuga, Awa and Akuwa, the latter two becoming almost extinct.

Preaching Places.

The Kogisho, or preaching places, where stated evangelists have labored are in North Shinshiu; Komoro and Nagano; in South Shinshiu; Matsumoto, Suwa, Sakashita, and Iida. In Boshu, Hojo or Tateyama. In Shizuoka Ken; Gotemba with Koyama, Mishima with Kashiwakubo and Hakone, Ishimura and Shizuoka. In Kanagawa Ken; Ota in Yokohama. The latter preaching place has had, besides the attention and services of the missionary in charge, the gratuitous labors of the Rev. Tokichi Ito, formerly pastor of the Mishima church, but for several years self-supporting, and doing ministerial work wherever called on, if his travelling expenses are met. He comes frequently to my assistance in visiting the churches and administering ordinances in this part of the country where he has long labored, and his services have always been appreciated.

Mishima.

It is mainly through his wife's and his own noble efforts that the church of Mishima has been kept in existence. Their Home and Girls' Industrial School at Mishima has furnished the place for meet-

ings, the scholars for the Sunday school, and a good part of the church audiences. The resident evangelist, Mr. S. Saito, a former school teacher, with defective sight, but with a wife who acts as his amanuensis, has kept up the sabbath morning services, and in the afternoons conducts service at Kashiwakubo, eight or ten miles distant, but accessible by rail. He makes weekly visits, ten miles up the Hokane range, to Hokane village, and holds services on the way at one or two places where there are believers. He has been a faithful visitor to believers and inquirers, has led some to a knowledge of the truth, and kept others in conformity to it.

Since the removal and settlement of the Rev. T. Miura at Shizuoka city, an hour distant by rail, arrangements have been made for two visits monthly, they to entertain him and bear his traveling expenses. Good results have followed these visits and a desire is expressed to secure his full services for that field.

Kashiwakubo. The chapel at Kashiwakubo, assisted to the extent of yen one hundred fifty from the Church Property Funds, was dedicated in the early part of the year, and Sunday-school and church services have been faithfully kept up. Their Christmas exercises had an audience of forty adults and ninety-five children. Mr. Ito and myself have several times visited this place and Mishima, but were unable to visit Hokane and Yamanaka. This deficiency has been supplied by Miss Pratt of the Woman's Union Mission and her Bible Woman laboring there. Missionaries spending their summer vacations at Hakone have been requested to labor for them. The Japanese Summer Bible School, frequently held there, has a stimulating effect upon the few believers in that almost deserted village.

Ishimura, Idzu. In the province of Idzu, a part of Shizuoka Ken, thirty or forty miles south of Mishima, crossing the high Amagi-zan—"Heaven-Castle-Mount" the city of Shimoda is reached. It is famous for having been the residence of Hon. Townsend Harris, first minister resident of the U. S. in Japan. Here are a few Christians in connection with the Church of Christ in Japan, and there are more at Ishimura, Matsuzaki and other places. A large number of the Evangelical Association with one or two chapels are found there. The believers we are called to look after are members of the Rev. S. Wada's Church in Tokyo, and are the fruits of his labors and those of the Rev. H. Waddell of the Scotch Presbyterian Mission. From their contiguity to our field we have been asked to care for them. A chapel has been built and maintained at their own expense where the evangelist lives. They are visited occasionally by the Rev. S. Wada and myself as care takers, under the Presbytery, of that part of the field.

Koyama and Gotenba. Koyama and Gotenba are cared for by Mr. Yonezo Onishi, an unlicensed worker, who lives in the chapel at Gotenba. A chapel built by myself, partly as a summer stopping place, exists at Koyama.

These places, from frequent visits and a stay of several weeks in summer, are sufficiently cared for to keep in sympathy with the believers and the country people. A good deal of labor is expended on the people by missionary residents in summer at these places.

The Church and Naval Club are the only agencies for evangelization in that important naval station. Once a Roman Catholic chapel existed for the French employes, but on their withdrawal the chapel also disappeared. Protestant work has been carried on there by our mission many years. We have helped them in building-grants several times. For a few years past it has been self-supporting, the Rev. K. Sato being their last pastor, who still gives pastoral oversight though chiefly engaged with Miss Estelle Finch in the care of the Mission Hall there for seamen. Their fine new building is well located to attract the swarms of men-of-wars' men thronging the streets and frequenting the brothels. The church building, also well located, has a score or more naval men as members or attendants. Numbers of its members are scattered on board the vessels, or are found at Kure, Saseho or Etajima, the other naval stations of the empire. The immense fleet of men-of-war lying here,—from the triple-decked armored cruiser, to the numerous two and four stacked torpedo boats—and the docks and extensive work shops show the importance of the place. We may well thank God for this sprinkling of salt on such a mass of active, demoralizing humanity. There may be an appeal again to the mission for money or personal aid in supplying them with a pastor. The outlying work at Uruga, Tsurugasaki and Misaki, at all of which places we had work and believers, is practically abandoned for lack of laborers.

With Yokosuka, Boshu is in daily contact by steamer and from there for the past year Rev. K. Sato has frequently visited Tateyama for Sabbath services.

The Boshu work met a loss early in the year by the sickness and removal of Mr. K. Yoshioka, long the faithful worker in that field. He came to Yokohama for rest and treatment and has lived rent free at the Ota parsonage, and has received a small allowance for visiting services. His knowledge and practice of moxa burning has given him a partial support and access to many new people. He is now so far restored as to desire full work as an evangelist, but we have not the means to again employ him; if the Ota brethren had the ability they would gladly employ him; for their attendance has greatly increased by his presence among them.

The Boshu work has had the services of a theological student in the Seminary vacations, and the brethren there have kept up Church and Sunday school services very faithfully.

Nagasa. Nagasa, or Nara-bayashimura, with a dozen or more Christians, besides other villages has been much neglected owing to the lack of a regular worker at Tateyama. This is the more to be regretted since it was the beginning of our Boshu work, and the seat of the Awa Church organization years ago.

The question is should not our whole work in that province pass over to the C. M. S. if we are no longer able to sustain it?

Wado. The Wado Church, two hours by rail from Tokyo, has been many years pastorless. Preaching is supplied by Mr. Y. Kobayashi an elder and a licensed evangelist, an elderly man of that place. He receives a donation of five yen a month from the mission, and one dollar a month for rent of a preaching place at Kamitakanomura. At Wado, and Tsugito there are good chapels, largely the result of their own efforts. At Kusakabe, another town on the new line of R. R. easily accessible, as are the two towns just mentioned, there is a neat chapel, the result of their labors and generous gifts by Mrs. Pierson of the Woman's Union Board of Missions. This place was largely subsidized by her, and has led to a separation among the believers and recognition by the Presbytery of a new organization, the chapel still remaining in the possession of the Wado people. It is hoped the new organization may be able to purchase it, and thus give the Wado people the means to build at Kuki, the terminus of the new R. R., and a station on the Awomori R. R. The growth of the believers in knowledge and active efforts for the extension of Christ's kingdom is very satisfactory and remarkable. They are frequently visited by me for administration of ordinances, and by Rev. S. Wada under the direction of the Presbytery, towards which there has been considerable disaffection, but we hope it is in a fair way of removal. Enough of labor has been expended to this end to make one appreciate Prov. 18:19.

Shinshiu North Shinshiu having already been reported under Nagano and Ueda stations, it remains to give a summary view of the changes in the South Shinshiu field. The two fields are an arduous day's journey apart over high ranges of mountains formerly making them two separate counties. A railroad piercing the mountain ranges from Shinonoi near Nagano will soon reduce communication to a few hours instead of days as heretofore. The same line continuing its course via the Nakasendo will bring Matsumoto within six or eight hours of Nagoya, the chief inland city midway between Tokyo and Kobe on the Tokaido railway. This will greatly facilitate visiting or missionary residence in that hitherto almost inaccessible part of the country.

South Shinshiu was twice visited by myself, once accompanied by the Rev. F. S. Scudder. The interests of the work were looked

after and a conference of the workers held in October at Suwa. The chief fact calling for attention is the loss of two of the four workers there, who have taken employment under the Southern Presbyterian Mission at Kobe and Toyohashi. The reasons assigned were ill-health of themselves or families and the cost of living in such remote districts. The remaining workers have been seeking other fields but are detained for the present. A result of these removals has been the necessity of securing the services of two ministerial brethren to take up the vacated places though at an advance of salary and much expense for removals. The results however, to the work have been decidedly favorable at Matsumoto under Rev. S. Maki's faithful labors; and at Sakashita, under Rev. K. Furusawa, we trust they have not suffered. This is saying a good deal, for Mr. Kono the former worker there, was faithful and beloved.

EDUCATIONAL.

MEIJI GAKUIN.

Our last annual report was written in the *Academic Department* midst of the falling off caused by the giving up of our connection with the government system of education and the privileges pertaining thereto, because an Instruction of the Minister of Education had forbidden religious teaching in all schools having such connection. We were also in doubt as to what the future would bring us, both in attendance and the attitude of the government. Though the uncertainty has not yet been wholly removed, there is encouragement in respect to both.

While the instruction has not been withdrawn, or even modified, so far as schools having government connection are concerned, the authorities now look much more favorably upon private schools, and are willing to give them some privileges not hitherto granted, upon evidence of their work being satisfactory in amount and kind. If the government requirements as to curriculum, teachers and building accommodations are met, there may be in addition whatever religious instruction and exercises the managers of the school may desire.

Under these conditions we have secured the privilege of having conscription into the army deferred for our pupils, just as it is for pupils of government Middle schools. We have not yet received for our pupils the privilege of eligibility for entrance examinations to the government higher schools, but the officials of the Department of Education have expressed themselves as willing to grant this also as soon as the rules relating to that matter can be amended.

This seemed likely to be done soon, but within the past few days the High Educational Council, to which the Department of Education referred for consideration several proposed changes, has acted in an unexpectedly conservative manner, and reported against

granting privileges to private schools. Fortunately this Council is only advisory, and has no authority, and there are also several precedents for its advice being disregarded, so we are hoping that the Department will follow its own better opinion.

In consequence of the conscription privileges and the more favorable attitude of the government, the number of our pupils is steadily increasing, and we close the year with one hundred and twenty in actual attendance, which is thirty-five more than we had at the close of 1899.

The work of the school has gone on as usual, and has been encouraging. The attendance at the daily Bible classes and the weekly prayer meetings has been good. Four of the pupils have been baptised during the year.

***Theological
Department.***

The work of the year in the Theological Department has gone on regularly without any occurrence calling for special mention. At the commencement in the spring two students graduated. Shortly afterwards one of them went to Omata and the other to Fukui, where they still remain engaged in evangelistic work.

In September five new students were admitted to the Preparatory class. One of these supports himself and one is supported by the Board of Home Missions through a gift of yen two hundred and fifty, made to it for that purpose by a graduate of the Meiji Gakuin. The entire number of students now on the roll is ten.

During the year negotiations have been carried on with the Mission of the Southern Presbyterian Church with a view to its co-operation in this department; and it now seems probably that an arrangement will be agreed upon that will be acceptable to all, and for the good of the institution and the Church of Christ in Japan.

FERRIS SEMINARY.

Enrollment.

Sixty-nine pupils of whom twenty-six are assisted, and thirty-six are Christians, have been enrolled during the year ending Dec. 31, 1900. Of these three have graduated. One has left to attend school in Tokyo, and four are temporarily detained at home. They will probably return at the beginning of the school year. Five were baptised during the year, besides one candidate for baptism. The present number in attendance is sixty-one, an increase of eleven over a year ago, or twenty-five in two years. Our hopes of a year ago have not been fully realized, yet the increase in the number of the pupils shows a healthful if not a rapid growth. The indications are good for a large class to enter at the beginning of the school year in April next.

The Bible Course. One pupil is pursuing the Bible Course and will graduate in April. One of the graduates of the last class is expecting to take the course together with the one pupil who will graduate from the Grammar

course in April. It has been no surprise to the teachers that so few are found willing to take this course. The prejudices against it are not of their making, but it will take time and patience to overcome them. Nothing will aid more in this than the testimony of those who may be induced to take the studies it provides. Time will therefore be needed to secure the meed of popularity we desire for it.

There is a growing demand for trained Bible workers. Applications are made to us continually, and the persistent necessity of saying "we have none" makes us sad. The church in Japan must needs rise to a higher state of spiritual life ere the Bible woman's calling will be eagerly sought after. It does not seem to be an overstocked profession in the older nominally Christian lands and we should not expect too much of one so young.

Early in the year the Japanese teachers *The Higher Course.* urged upon us the necessity of re-opening the higher course, for they said we were fast losing the prestige we had held for many years and pupils were going to other schools where a higher course was offered. When told that the higher course had been discontinued mainly because of the lack of funds to maintain it, and that there was no prospect of the necessary funds coming through the regular channels, and that, if they could be provided, there was little doubt but that the mission would give its permission to re-open it, they asked that proper authority be given them and they would try to obtain an endowment the income of which should be used for the higher course.

In the summer the mission resolved to authorize the re-opening of the Academic Department, on condition that it would not interfere with the Bible course; that it would not involve additional expense to the mission; that the consent of the Boards could be secured; and that it could be done with the approval of the local educational authorities. The matter was referred to a committee with power.

Word having been received of the cordial and unanimous consent of the Boards the committee have prepared an appeal for an endowment of yen forty thousand, twenty thousand dollars, by means of scholarships. These scholarships are of two kinds. The first are Permanent scholarships of one thousand yen (five hundred dollars) each.

Persons may contribute one or more each as they see fit, or donations from yen two upwards may be made, which when they aggregate yen one thousand will endow a scholarship.

The second kind is called a Guaranteed Limited scholarship, which is an annual payment of sixty yen for a period of ten years.

These appeals are now being circulated. One scholarship of the second kind has already been taken.

It must not be supposed that we can begin immediately with the opening of the new school year. The harm done four years ago in discontinuing the Academical course, cannot be so quickly

remedied. Nor are we suffering mob violence from benevolently disposed Japanese! If this endowment is raised, as we hope it will be, it will be the result of hard patient labor, and will need the earnest, hearty sympathy and co-operation of every friend of the school, Japanese and foreign. In this earnest, hearty co-operation we beg all who may read these lines or hear of our effort, to unite. A determined and united effort in this, as in every other cause for God and humanity, will succeed.

Pupils for the course will be forthcoming when the means for supporting it are secured. This then is our chief and present concern. In February the Union Church at Yokohama called Mr. Booth to the pastorate of that church, which may be considered, so far as the evangelistic work of the North Japan Mission is concerned, a happy circumstance. The income derived therefrom has enabled the mission to continue that work in the face of the "cut" in the appropriations for the year.

And, since the "cut" for the ensuing year is even greater than it was in the past, there seems no other alternative for Mr. Booth, in case the invitation is extended for another year, than to accept it.

***Twenty-fifth
Anniversary,***

The ceremony of the twenty-fifth anniversary took place on Oct. 19th. A thanksgiving service was held in the chapel at 11 o'clock in the morning. A collation was served in the dining hall at 1 o'clock. The literary exercises occupied from 3-5:30. Mr. Booth made the address of welcome, the Rev. E. R. Miller the historical address. Miss Hama Hirano represented the faculty in a very thoughtful address upon the importance of Christian education. Miss Michi Matsuda of Kobe College represented the alumnae in a forcible address rendered in characteristic style. Rev. K. Hoshino was unable to be present, but he and others sent congratulatory addresses. The musical portion of the programme was acceptably given by the pupils of the school under Miss Moulton's efficient direction. The day was all that could be desired. A goodly number of the alumnae were present and many more sent their regrets, being detained by domestic cares and duties.

Freewill Offering.

The pupils, teachers, alumnae and friends of the school cheerfully sent the sum of yen one hundred to the Woman's Board by Miss Thompson as an expression of their gratitude. It is to be used in the erection of a girls' school in China. Though the sum was small, yet it was a large gift and meant much to the Japanese donors. That it was accepted in the spirit in which it was given is fully demonstrated in Mrs. Cobb's excellent letter of acknowledgement.

***The Windmill
Destroyed.***

A typhoon of unusual severity visited Yokohama, Sept., 28th, and carried away the windmill so thoroughly wrecking it that it cannot be repaired. Several windmills, in fact all in the vicinity, were

carried away at the same time. This mill had been up more than two years and had just about paid for itself. Inquiries are now being made concerning a hot air pumping apparatus, which, if satisfactory, may replace the windmill.

Grateful for the privileges and the blessings of the past and also for the opportunities for services which the twentieth century offers, we look to Him who giveth freely of His Spirit and upbraideth not, in the confidence that as He has cared for us in the past He will lead us to better things in the future.

PERSONAL REPORTS.

"In some of my classes, I am glad to be able
Miss Moulton. to report considerable improvement during the past year. This is especially noticeable in the Bible class and in music.

In the Bible class, we are taking up the Acts of the Apostles. With scarcely an exception, the pupils come with clear and intelligent recitations. Their keen interest in the lesson is seen in their faces, which now and then light up with joy as some truth is brought home to their hearts. They have been much blessed and quickened this autumn by the heart searching sermons of the Rev. Mr. Buxton. So eager were they to attend his services, which were held some distance off, that they took their supper with them and ate it in the church during the interval between the afternoon and evening services. They also carried their books with them, that they might improve the spare moments in preparing the lessons for the next day.

We have now fifteen organ and six piano pupils. In the singing classes some of the new voices, which a year ago were conspicuously unmusical, are becoming toned down, so that they blend very well with the rest. The heartiness, and I may say sweetness, with which the carols were sung on Christmas Eve were very pleasing.

"After the annual mission meeting in January, I returned to Ueda and continued my study of the language. In addition to the Sunday school already started, my helper and I began a new one in another village near Ueda. At first we had some trouble getting a room to hold the meeting in, but finally found a place. Being very favorably situated on the street, it gave the people passing by an opportunity to stop and listen, so that we had quite an audience of grown people about the doors besides the thirty-five or forty children inside.

In February Mrs. Endo, one of the women in the Ueda church who had been holding a Bible class for some of the young girls in the church, was obliged to give it up for a time. Miss Kuri-

moto and I took charge of it until the middle of March, when I left Ueda to take up Miss Thompson's work in Ferris Seminary, during her absence in America. The class met once a week at the church and the girls seemed to enjoy the study very much. When we left Ueda, four of these girls agreed to take charge of the two Sunday schools which we had started in outlying villages, two going to each.

From April till July I taught in Ferris Seminary. Besides the class-room work during the week, I have charge of the Sunday school at the Seminary on Sunday afternoons and teach a class of the older girls. Later in the afternoon I stay in my room to receive any of the girls who care to come and see me, and in that way we get better acquainted than we can during the week when we are all so busy.

On December sixteenth five of our girls were baptized in the Kaigan Church. One other girl wished to be baptized at the same time, but her elder brother would not give his consent so she is waiting till some future time.

Conclusion.

Of general events occurring during the year two are conspicuous. The first is the public celebration of the marriage of the Prince Imperial on May 10th in Tokyo. It is said to be the first time such a celebration has taken place in Japan, and is the happy omen of a great reform, we trust, in the conjugal relations of the Japanese. The second event was the very successful missionary conference held the last ten days of October, in Tokyo. Its size, its spirituality and its results have all been of a most hopeful character. It was followed by consecration meetings in Tokyo and Yokohama among the Japanese. The conjoint action of Japanese and foreign workers looking towards aggressive evangelistic effort in this the opening year of the new century is an inspiration to hope that this will prove the final century of missions in Japan if not in all the world.

But while thus hoping and praying and working, it is most painfully patent to the experienced observer that several generations of Christian life and training will be required before we can assume that the work, if left to itself, would not relapse into indifference and heathenism. As it is, with the present and stimulation of the foreign workers, that relapse is not unusual. Former evangelists and ministers are turning aside to business occupations for increased salaries: Sabbath desecrations through business requirements is common, and not a few professed believers "have turned again to their idols." In view of this too general, if not universal, tendency one can appreciate how far from the truth were the anticipations of a few years ago, when with the hopes and first love of the converts, and the numbers and efficiency of foreign workers, it was confidently expected Japan would be evangelized in a single generation. The discouraging effect of the withdrawal of many experienced workers cannot be fully estimated; and the failure of the churches at home to send

fresh men to take the place of such workers has given a set-back to the work well nigh irreparable. The persistency of the saints is the most needful truth to be exhibited and reproduced in the Japanese, and to no body of believers does the injunction come with more appropriateness than to our Reformed Church, and to its North Japan Mission; "Hold fast that which thou hast; that no man take thy crown."

A Church whose coat of arms is that of William the Silent, with the motto "I maintain," should with loyalty to Christ as well as to her past history gird herself afresh to finish the work that has been thus graciously given her to do.

THE SOUTH JAPAN MISSION.

Established, 1859.

Organized, 1889.

Field.—The island of Kyu Shu and adjacent islands. Area, 15,552 square miles. Population, about 6,000,000.

Missionaries.—Revs. H. Stout, D.D., *Nagasaki*; A. Oltmans, *Saga*; A. Pieters, *in America*; H. V. S. Peeke, *Kagoshima*; C. M. Myers, *Nagasaki*; Miss S. M. Couch, *Nagasaki*; Miss H. M. Lansing, *Kagoshima*; Miss A. J. K. Stryker, *in America*; Miss A. B. Stout, *Nagasaki*.

Associate Missionaries.—Mrs. Stout, Mrs. Oltmans, Mrs. Pieters, Mrs. Peeke.

STATISTICAL TABLE JANUARY 1899 TO JANUARY 1900.*

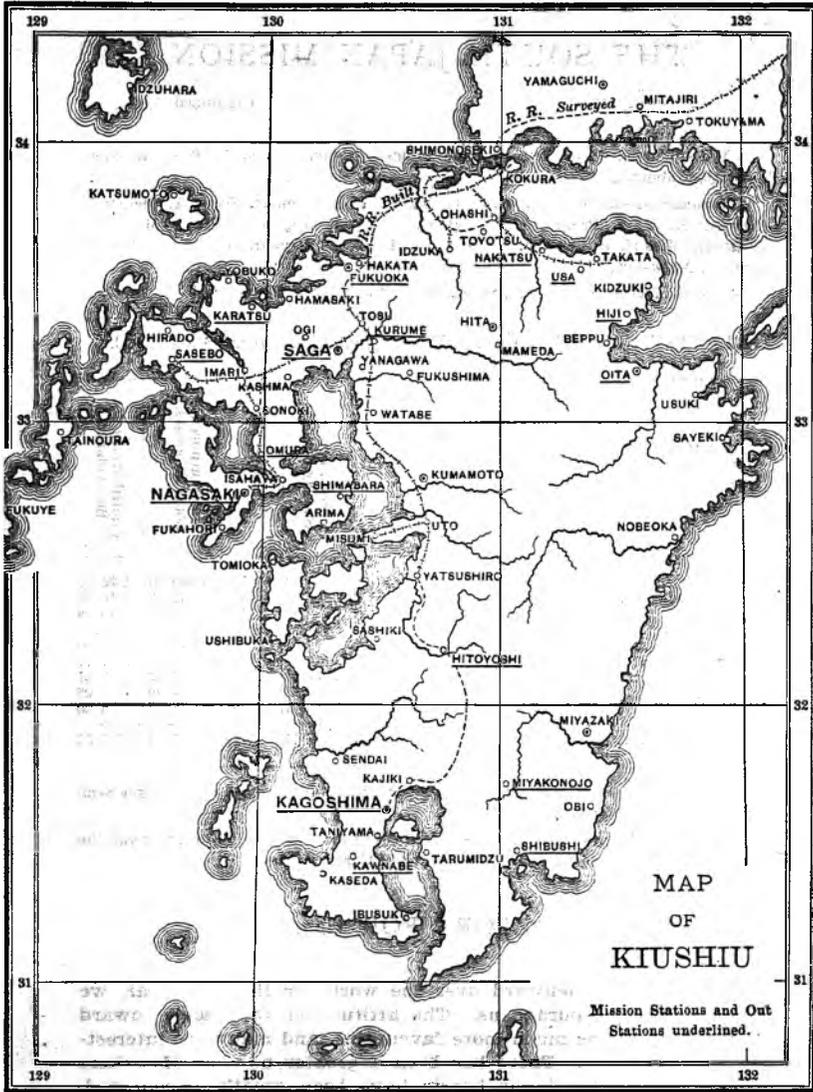
CHURCHES AND OTHER ORGANIZED BODIES OF BELIEVERS.	Communicants.	Baptized Children.	Adults Baptized During Year.	Number of Sunday Schools	Pupils.	Contributions for Local Expenses.	Contributions for Benevolence.
Nagasaki.....	125	20	16	9	77	Y869 56	Y42 00
Kagoshima.....	41	15	22	9	57	142 23	10 00
Saga.....	64	1	2	1	13	140 10	10 28
Karatsu.....	45	2	..	1	5	17 37	.....
Sasebo.....	10	.....	.....	1	4	45 00	5 80
Kurume.....	30	.....	1	1	6	18 34	.....
Usa Gun.....	24	1	.....	.....	.....	66 92	12 21
Nakatsu.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 49	1 06
Usuki.....	28	.....	.....	1	8	15 33	4 20
Total.....	375	40	21	11	172	Y821 48	Y65 55

Educational Institutions.—Steele College, sixty-five pupils enrolled. Sturges Seminary, fifty-four pupils enrolled.

* Compiled from the latest available statistics of the Nihon Kirisuto Kyo-kwai, the Church with which we co-operate: The Church of Christ in Japan.

REPORT FOR 1900.

As we glance backward over the work for the past year, we find much to encourage us. The attitude of the people toward Christianity seems much more favourable, and many are interested in Bible study. There has been a greater number of seekers after the truth, and our hearts have been greatly encouraged. Our relations with the Japanese evangelists and helpers have been marked by unity of spirit, and the work in many places has felt the good effect of this.



At the same time we have had disappointments in the work. Owing to the great cut in our estimates, we have been hampered on every side. There has been no such thing as advance. Many of our fields are without an evangelist, and with the exception of an occasional visit from a missionary or evangelist, have no way of hearing the gospel. It is not too much to say that we by no means hold the ground which we held even a year ago.

During the year Rev. A. Pieters and family left for their furlough, after nine years of faithful labor. We miss them very much. We were glad to welcome back Rev. H. V. S. Peeke and family, and also Miss Couch. They returned to us in the autumn, greatly benefited by their stay in the home-land, and have taken up their work with greater enthusiasm than ever. We were very sorry to part with Miss Stryker, who was obliged to return home in December on account of ill health.

NAGASAKI STATION.

Church and Evangelistic Work. Dr. Stout, as secretary and treasurer of the Mission, has carried on his duties without any interruption. He has also been superintendent of the out-stations connected with the Nagasaki station, but has not been able to visit these as often as he would have liked, as his time has been taken up in attending to his duties connected with Steele College.

He writes:—"Mr. Ichinose seems to have gone on steadily with the work at Shimabara, and has found a readiness on the part of a few to hear the truth. I had the pleasure of baptizing one man there a few weeks ago, and Mr. Ichinose now reports another man ready for baptism. The man I baptized had been well instructed, and showed an earnest and devout spirit. Mr. Yoshidomj continued his work at Omura till October, when he was transferred to Sasebo. Since that time he has had charge of these two out-stations. At Sasebo there has been one baptism of a woman."

The Nagasaki Church has been blessed during the year. The pastor, Mr. Segawa, seems encouraged in his work there. Ten adults and five children received baptism. A number of these were students of the seminary or of the college. There are also four men who expect to receive baptism in a short time. Mr. Segawa also had charge of a preaching place in the town until the close of June when it was given up.

There has been a change in the curriculum of Steele College during the year. Formerly our year ended in June, as at home; but as the government schools complete their year in March, we had found it of advantage to have an extra preparatory class during the spring term. We had also a course of six years, two of them preparatory, while the government middle schools and many mission

succeed. In view especially of the greatly diminished appropriations of the South Japan Mission for the year 1901, an increase of force by our own Board seems well nigh hopeless, much as we object to such a conclusion when we remember how abundantly able the home Church is to supply this urgent need.

The changes of Japanese workers in this *Japanese Workers.* district have been as follows: Mr. Hirotsu went from Saga to Nakatsu, which latter place had been without a resident evangelist for some time. Mr. Hemmi was moved from Hiji to Usuki. Oita, lying in between these two places, is much more conveniently located with reference to Hiji than Usuki, hence the evangelist residing at Oita now works Hiji from there. Mr. Kamimura, the evangelist at Kurume, resigned to take a position as teacher of English in one of the middle schools on the main island. Kurume has since been worked by Mr. Saka from Fukuoka. Of the nine out-stations in this district, three are at present without a resident evangelist. We have not the men to place, and, if we had the men we would not have the means for their support. To call this kind of coincidence providential is certainly making the best of a bad case. I cannot forbear quoting something here from a letter from Mr. Pieters, received just while writing these lines, because they call up an important question in our present situation. He says: "I am distressed to hear that Mr. Kamimura too has left the gospel work. Where is all this going to? Shall we presently be left without any preachers at all?"

I might add that another man of the few left in this district, perhaps the best educated of them all, is thinking of following the example of Mr. Kamimura. The reason he gives is that his sick wife and little child demand so much of his time that he cannot give enough to his duties as an evangelist to justify him remaining in the work, and his salary is not large enough to employ some one who could look after his household cares. This is the complaint all our men make. As long as all goes well, they have just about sufficient to get along, but as soon as any sickness or any unforeseen adversity arises, they are financially stranded. Yet what can we as a mission do with a cut of over forty per cent. on last year's estimates and one of over thirty per cent. on the closely calculated estimates of this year? We do not by any means believe that finances are the main factor in the work of evangelizing the world. Yet, as Mr. Mott so conclusively shows in "The Evangelization of the World in this Generation," men and means have their rightful and necessary place, and unless these are greatly increased for us in the near future, we must from that point of view as a mission, decline to accept the challenge thrown out by this soul-stirring appeal.

The Work. In all the out-stations the work was carried on interruptedly throughout the year. Treaty revision has made things easier for us rather than harder. The red tape that seemed at first to be ap-

pended to the new regulations has largely disappeared in fact, and our meetings are just about as free as before, while upon a much better footing, as they are not now merely tolerated, but recognized as lawful assemblies. In all our out-stations the main stress has been laid on personal work from house to house, and in meetings for inquiry and Bible study. Public preaching has not exactly been neglected but rather for the present placed in the back ground for the sake of strengthening the believers themselves and instructing those who have a real desire to study Christianity. Baptisms, a few took place in several places. Some of these were in out-stations, the members of which are on the roll of the Nagasaki Church. Quite a large number of candidates and inquirers are now under instruction. The want of a suitable text-book for this part of the work is very much felt.

The giving by the Christians for congregational and other purposes has not yet become what it ought to be in view of the many and great needs. We must remember, however, that the cost of living has increased lately along almost every line, and consequently there is less left for religious purposes. There is also coming before the churches a constantly increasing number of appeals for charity gifts of different kinds, and these, when responded to, have the inevitable effect of diminishing the regular contributions for church work where the resources are positively limited. There is manifest, however, a liberal spirit, but it needs training to put it into intelligent and useful practice, and to really spiritualize it.

One very encouraging feature of the work is the increasing realization on the part of some of our Japanese evangelists of the necessity of a real spiritual ministry, of entire consecration, of holiness of life, in order to successfully work for God and His kingdom. Let this truth once get firm hold of them and we may expect great changes for the better. Let those be weeded out who labor for the meat that perishes, and though the number be smaller we shall have those left who will say from the heart, "Lord to whom shall we go. Thou hast the words of eternal life."

Besides the regular touring through the field, a Bible school for workers, lasting ten days, was held at Saga in April, which nearly all of our men, and some of the Presbyterian evangelists attended. Twenty lessons in the Old Testament were taken up, two each day, together with other important meetings.

While at home, the regular Bible class of students from the middle school was carried on three times a week; to which a new class was added this year, of students of the Normal school, for the same number of periods a week.

Since the removal of Mr. Hirotsu from Saga I have had regular care of the church services, assisted by my personal teacher, an elder of the church. As far as my country trips allow this winter, I am also requested to do the pastoral work which is a new experience to me in Japan. Four graduates of Sturges Seminary are teaching government schools in the neighborhood of Saga, and attend our church services quite frequently.

During the Week of Prayer union meetings were held with the Lutheran Church, the only other Protestant force here, and it is hoped that more may be done for the city by united efforts.

The conviction grows stronger day by day, with us, how utterly dependent we are in all our work upon the constant guidance and powerful operation of the Holy Spirit. For this we are daily praying, with constant expectation that we shall see wonderful results to the glory of God.

KAGOSHIMA STATION.

In the early part of the year Rev. Mr. Pieters and family left for a well merited furlough. After their departure Miss Lansing held the ground alone till the return of Rev. and Mrs. Peeke in September.

Mr. Pieters had been nominally in charge of the work from the previous September till his departure, but his attention had been necessarily given to language study, and no touring of the field had been done for about two years.

Mr. Peeke writes:—There have been marked and very gratifying changes during the last year or two. The regular Sunday services in the church are now attended by upward of thirty, morning and evening, and thriving Sunday schools are held in three places beside the church. Christians who have come from other cities to reside in Kagoshima, have shown their colors in a most pleasing manner, and the church was never before so strong as now. The monthly expenses are about thirty-three yen, and the church gathers up about a third of this itself. This prosperity is probably not peculiar to Kagoshima, but is part of a change that is apparently coming over the whole country. Mr. Munakata who has been a faithful minister here for over seven years, was recently obliged, on account of ill health, to relinquish this work for a year, and since November his place has been taken by Mr. Nagata. The prospects for the future are very good indeed.

Mrs. Peeke has had a meeting for women at her home on Monday evenings and a Sunday school beside. An effort has been made by both these ladies to utilize the services of those already Christians, and thus help them in their development. I have preached and called in the city, and after a few weeks spent in getting acquainted with new conditions, began regular touring in the country.

Mr. Ojima has been working at Miyakonojo, for little over a year, and as a fruit of his labor one most promising candidate was baptized this fall. The few Christians there are faithful in their attendance on the means of grace, and the Christian community seems to be quite holding its own. There are three men in as many different places in the adjacent country, who claim to love the Lord. Of these, the two who have not yet received baptism

seem to be the strongest in the faith. Mr. Ojima makes monthly trips to Shibushi. There is nothing special to report in regard to this field, though the two Christians residing there are living consistently, and there are others that have an interest in religious things.

The Kawanabe field presents much of encouragement, and yet considerable that is not satisfactory. The Christian community in the village is faithful to the Sunday and Thursday evening meetings, even when the evangelist is away, and there are about four women that might properly be baptized, but they are not as well instructed as could be wished, and the whole company seems to be farther behind in the matter of Sunday observance than it was several years ago. The evangelist's work has been seriously interfered with by certain business schemes, which in the absence of direct oversight, he was led to undertake in his comparatively near native place. He is not as faithful in details as one could wish, nor has he been so careful in the matter of Sunday observance as he might have been. He has visited the southern part of his field quite regularly, and there is a very strong interest in religious things among certain young men there. These, four seem to be very near if not quite within the Kingdom of Heaven. These young men are mostly school-teachers, and at every visit of the evangelist there seems to be careful study of the Word, while some read the Bible regularly in private beside. Yet there seems to be a something lacking, hard to define, that gives us anxiety. Perhaps the truth is that we do not feel quite sure of our evangelist.

No marked progress has been made at Hitoyoshi. Four women of the otherwise torpid Christian nucleus have met regularly to receive the evangelist's instruction, and four children of the believers have come to Sunday school. Mr. Tamura, until recently the evangelist, is of undoubted piety, but of doubtful efficiency. He has just been transferred to Kagoshima, where, for the next few months, he will work in close relation with the missionary, and by summer we will perhaps know more definitely what can be hoped for from him. Mr. Munakata takes Mr. Tamura's place in Hitoyoshi, and since it is his native town, and he is much esteemed by all those there having a leaning toward God's truth, we hope for much good from his sojourn among them.

In previous years we have had an evangelist in Shibushi and one in Ibusuki, evangelizing in those special districts. We have now practically withdrawn from those fields, though we hope that with increased liberality on the part of our home church, and with the presence of a missionary on the spot, we may gradually push our way back.

There are a number of national Twentieth Century evangelization plans on foot for the year 1901. The workers in the various churches in Kagoshima are alive to these, and we trust we will be able to do something for the utterly gospel-destitute portions of the province this year.

The condition of things as a whole is very striking. There is practically no opposition anywhere, and in many quarters there are signs of a giving way of the great indifferences that has so chilled things for years. The opportunity for Christian work seems almost unlimited. We cannot but pray for more workers, foreign and native; but above all we need an improvement in the knowledge, zeal and consecration of those at present on the field.

Miss Lansing reports as follows: "There has been no year since I have been in Japan that I have enjoyed my work as much as I have this year. One reason, no doubt, is that I have enjoyed better health. But very likely a greater reason is that I have a better knowledge of this difficult language, and have come in closer touch with the people. They begin to treat me more like a friend.

My time has been mostly spent in language study, but I have also been able to do some direct religious work. Seeing the great need of the people, I have encouraged the Christians to help in the work, and the readiness with which they have responded has been most encouraging. One young man, a student in the high school, helped me several months in a Sunday school. He came to me through the week to study the lesson, and in this way I was able to point out to him the best way in which to apply it. He was a faithful helper. He left here in September to enter a higher school in a distant city, and united with the church there. As there was no Sunday school in that place, he has opened one, and seems very happy in the work.

The three Sunday schools that I carry on have been well attended. At first it was almost impossible to get the children to memorize the Bible verses, but there has been a decided change for the better, and now fully two-thirds or more of the children know their verses every Sunday. On Christmas I entertained over one hundred and fifty children at my home, and this number represents about the continuous attendance at the schools.

A part of the year I had an English Bible class which was very well attended, and I made this the means of getting several young men to attend the Sunday evening preaching service. I had a Saturday afternoon class for girls for a few months. The principal feature of this class was the Bible lesson, but in order to get them to come I taught them knitting and English. In this way I get nearer to the girls, and they frequently accompany me to church. In the autumn there was a opened a preaching service at the place where I hold my early morning Sunday school. This meeting is intended only for parents and older friends, but the Sunday school children comprise the greater part of the audience. I have done a little calling, and wherever I go, I receive a warm welcome."

From this general survey it is evident that God is working through us. The native church, too, is growing in strength and in an appreciation of its responsibilities. At a recent meeting a Japanese speaker said that, although it is true that the Japanese are not able to undertake and carry on extensive work like for-

eigners, they are still not lacking in ability to do things, and therefore, it is their duty to take a hand in the great work that is to be done for the evangelization of the world. Another said that there had been a great deal of talk about national evangelization, a kind of evangelistic imperialism, but what was wanted was individual evangelization. The idea was that, instead of the gospel for national improvement, it should be the gospel for the salvation of the individual man.

THE ARABIAN MISSION.

Organized 1889.

Incorporated 1891.

Adopted by R. C. A., 1894.

Missionaries.—Rev. James Cantine, Muscat; Rev. S. M. Zwemer, Bahrein; Rev. F. J. Barny, Busrah; Rev. H. J. Wiersum, Busrah; Rev. J. E. Moerdyk, Bahrein; H. R. L. Worrall, M. D., in America; S. J. Thoms, M. D., Bahrein.

Associate Missionaries.—Mrs. S. M. Zwemer, Mrs. F. J. Barny, Mrs. H. R. L. Worrall, M. D., Mrs. S. J. Thoms, M. D.

Native Assistants.—

Colporteurs.—Micha Gibburi, Yakoub Sawa, Murad Rashu, Thomas Emso, Daoud Murad, Elias Bakkoos, Yusef Micha.

Arabic Teachers.—Yusef Seso, Abd el Ahed Seso.

Dispensary Assistants.—Elias Behnan, Gibrail.

THE MISSION OCCUPIES :

1. *The Busrah vilayet.*—Area, 50,000 square miles; population, 700,000.
2. *Bahrein Islands and adjacent coast.*—Area, undefined; population, 300,000.
3. *Oman.*—Area, undefined; population, estimated, 500,000.

Stations.—Buserah, 1891; Bahrein, 1892; Muscat, 1893. *Out-Stations.*—Amara, 1895; Nasariyeh, 1897.

REPORT FOR 1900

GENERAL.

The year 1900, for our Mission, has been one *Strengthened Stakes.* of strengthening of the lines. Our growth is illustrated not so much by the spreading out of branches as the striking down of roots. At all of our stations we feel ourselves more firmly established than ever before. Our force of workers has augmented slightly, so that at the end of the year we number seven missionaries and four associate missionaries of whom, however, two are at home on furlough. With the force on the field all the stations have been occupied, not merely held as in years gone by.

The most promising feature of the year was *Book Sales.* the Bible work, both as to the amount of the sales of Scriptures and the extent of the tours made. The Scripture sales number 3844 as against 2464 in 1899, an increase of over 50 per cent., and the number of tours made were 23 with a total of 6853 miles covered by missionaries and colporteurs. This is a record for which the Mission is deeply thankful to Almighty God for enabling us to put forth the effort and then blessing it so signally. A table at the close of this report gives an analysis of the sales according to the twelve languages met

with in our field. The sales of religious and educational books also show a large increase, viz., 1835, as against 1019 last year.

Medical Work. Our medical work has also taken a decided step forward, the number of patients treated this year being 8843 as against 4513 in 1899. True, the medical work at Busrah was at a standstill for three months, but a very hopeful work has been instituted in Bahrein of which our friends will no doubt hear more in the near future.

Work for Women. Woman's work has been carried on to the best of our abilities. We are only waiting for a few single lady-missionaries who will give their whole time to this work to see some remarkable results. These matters are all spoken of in detail in the several reports of the three stations which follow :

BAHREIN STATION.

It was said of the Romans that "As they shortened their swords they lengthened their territories." The way to conquer is to come to close quarters with the foe. And it does not take long experience in Moslem lands to learn that Islam is never strong on the defensive. The condition of moral victory is to close with the foe in desperate struggle.

In some respects we have followed the Romans, and in others failed because we did not do so.

The Bible Shop. Our Bible and book shop, which in former years was a dingy place in the busy, dirty bazaar, was for the last year outside the bazaar, and more attractive in appearance. We often congratulated ourselves that we had a cool sea-breeze from the open square during the summer. But it was a mistake to move away. The shop had less visitors and there was less hand-to-hand contact and soul with soul conflict than in 1899. We have learned by experience. Next year we go back to the dingy bazaar to do double work. However, though the location was against us, the total sales of Scriptures from the shop were nevertheless 250, besides 429 religious and educational books.

Our stock of books was larger than ever. The Arabic Press catalogue of the Syrian Mission has 661 titles of good literature, much of it suitable for our field at the present stage of our work. While from our sister mission at Cairo we receive controversial literature of tried character; books in reply to the infamous Moslem attacks on Christianity and little leaflets that speak the truth in love without beating about the bush. There is no use in running the plow against stumps, but where the soil has lain fallow for centuries one must use a plow of some sort before he scatter seed to any purpose. During the year at least 200 of these leaflets have been distributed in addition to the book sales recorded.

Touring.

By touring this year we gained that which we lost in sales at our shop to such an extent that the total of Bible sales for Bahrein station is 934 against only 700 last year. Two colporteurs were employed nearly all the year, and two others each worked a couple of months. One of the colporteurs gave half of his time as assistant in our dispensary, so that the total number of days work in colportage was 487. The number of tours (not counting village work near the shop) was eleven, and the number of miles travelled by sea and by land nearly equalled half the diameter of the earth. Colporteur Elias made two journeys to the Pirate Coast, beside his trip across Oman with Mr. Zwemer, of which an account appeared in our quarterly letters. Katif was visited and the inhospitable peninsula of Katar for the first time saw a colporteur. He was kindly received, perhaps because the Turkish army chaplain there had been in correspondence with the missionary at Bahrein and loaning books. Nothing impressed the colporteurs and ourselves so much on these tours as the fact that this is the hour of golden opportunity. No where was there much fanaticism, and everywhere there seems to be an increasing desire for books. The caravan routes along the Oman coast and across to Muscat proved safe. Now is the moment to seize time by the fore-lock. The opportunity may not last long. WE MUST GET THE BIBLE CIRCULATED BEFORE THE LEARNED MEN OF THE INTERIOR REALIZE THAT IT IS THE BOOK WHICH TURNS THE WORLD UPSIDE DOWN, (RIGHT SIDE UP), AND OVERTURNS ALL WRONG.

Preaching and Teaching.

Our preaching in the dispensary this year was unhindered and not blessed. Many indeed have heard the gist of Christ's message to the world again and again. Some have heard it only once. But all who came to be cured of disease know at least that we are servants of Him who is the Physician of souls. In our little chapel (a room in the new mission house), we have had many happy Sabbaths; a small band of worshippers we all prize the means of grace. During the week a little Arabic-English school is held in the chapel with nearly a dozen pupils. It is a small beginning but we are glad. Who can tell whereunto it may grow. The magic lantern has also been in the service of the King during the year. We are still experimenting rather than working with it, however; all kinds of bait will not do to catch brook trout.

Work for Women and Children.

The school enterprise was originated by Mrs. Zwemer, and the kindergarten part of it is still under her direction. Considerable time was spent, especially during the cooler weather, in receiving Moslem women at the house or visiting them in their homes. Nearly 200 garments were given away on such occasions to the poor. This labor of love is possible through the kindness of the Summer Sewing Guilds in America, and they share the reward. As a result of

befriending our Arabian sisters one of them, rescued from the cruel blows of her husband, is now an inmate of our house and a diligent reader of the Scriptures. Ameen's family are also with us still. But as all of them, from youngest to the oldest, work for their living, we hope we are not pauperizing converts. To find manual labor for inquirers and converts who lose their employment as well as their friends on turning to Christ, will be a serious problem in the future.

Medical work. Until October first the medical work at Bahrein was carried on, as heretofore, without a qualified physician. In October Dr. and Mrs. Thoms came to Bahrein and the dispensary became what it ought to have been long ago and worthy of that name. The number of patients increased and none were turned away. Several successful major operations on poor pearl-divers bitten by sharks, advertised the arrival of Dr. Thoms, and there are patients who now come long distances to be treated. The dispensary is too small for the growing work and we have no place for inpatients save our courtyard. Unless we dwarf the work and slap opportunity in the face, we must plan and pray and work for a hospital. During the nine months before Dr. Thoms' arrival, the number of treatments was 2366; the past three months 2948 received treatment, including nine major and many minor operations. Of the total number of patients 5314 about 5100 were Moslems,—the others were Hindus and Christians.

Driving Down Tent-Pegs. Looking over all the work at this station, the past year offers much encouragement. It has been a time of driving down tent-pegs. Where seven years ago there was only one missionary, and fanaticism forbade him a dwelling, we now count two missionary families and three native helpers, beside the church in our house. The missionary house is the largest and most comfortable on the islands. The medical work is full of promise. The colporteurs know how large is the field of their sowing and are eager to go to places which once they feared to visit. During the year Mr. Wiersum laid his foundation for Arabic study at Bahrein, in a way that promises much for the future. This tent-peg has also been driven down to stay. Our annual meeting of the mission at Bahrein emphasizes the fact that this is no out-station, and that our faces are turned westward where there remaineth much land to be possessed.

MUSCAT STATION

No Longer Lonely. Missionary life at Muscat should no longer be associated with idea of isolation and loneliness. For half of the year it has had the continual presence of both Mr. Cantine and Mr. Wiersum, and for the last few weeks of the year of Mr. Moerdyk also. The latter ar-

rangement has strained the accommodations of the small mission house, but the mutual companionship was a great pleasure to all concerned. Both Mr. Wiersum and Mr. Moerdyk gave all their time to language study, the former trying several teachers and quickly learning that normal schools were not a feature in the educational system of the sultanate of Oman. Mr. Cantine was compelled to spend much of his time in the supervision of repairs to the mission house which at last may be considered, so far as the new part is concerned, as finished. The question of the strength and safety of the old original rooms is now before us and the next year's report will doubtless chronicle the completion of the entire building when this steady drain on the time and energy of the missionary will cease.

Visitors. In February the station was favored by a brief visit from one of our old friends, Prof. H. P. Sailer, of the University of Pennsylvania.

He intended to visit our other stations also, but an unfortunate attack of fever compelled him to return to India. Later in the year the Bishop of Lahore recalled by his presence and appreciation of our work the life and death of his predecessor and teacher, Bishop French, whose grave is in our midst.

Some time was also given to the procuring and enclosing of a cemetery for native Christians, which was sorely needed, especially for the Roman Catholics from India. Our Sunday services, both preaching and Sunday school have been attended by a few of these, and in the absence of a priest they have depended upon our ministrations in time of need.

Evangelistic Work. In the evangelistic work at Muscat there is much to be thankful for. Our total Scripture sales were 1433, over 150 per cent. increase on those of any previous year. This increase was almost entirely due to increased sales during tours inland, and also to continued visits to the neighboring town of Muttra. A novel feature of our colportage this year was the sales by one of our servants Ali. He had been so anxious to go on a tour that we finally allowed him to make a trial, giving him only portions of the Old Testament. The outward results were certainly a success and, so far as we could judge from himself and others, his work was wisely done. Ali cannot read, but he has imbibed much Christian knowledge. He has in a measure cut himself off from his Moslem family, and confesses with more or less directness that he is a Christian. He certainly knows the country and understands the people better than any man we may bring from Central Turkey, and for our sake as well as his we trust and pray that he will fully accept the truth which he loves to commend.

Touring. The missionaries themselves have made one extended tour, together with several shorter ones. Wherever the Arabs were not fighting the welcome was most cordial, and their experience simply re-in-

forces the constant assertion of open doors in Oman. The country northwest of Muscat is now quite well known to the mission, but in other directions there are numerous towns and tribes from which we have had a cordial invitation, and the sooner we can accept of these the better.

A Man Wanted. We are still hoping for the unmarried medical missionary asked for last year, not specially for work in Muscat itself but for medical touring. This has never been done in Oman, but we have no reason whatever to doubt that the results would be as valuable as in other lands. Existing conditions in Oman do not seem to favor the settled occupation of the large towns inland by missionaries, and our policy can only be one of gradual extension preceded by systematic and persistent touring, or rather visiting, remaining for a longer or shorter time at each place, until we shall have become no strangers, but if possible, friends. But the policy to be successful depends upon the possession of men, clerical and medical, who would be content to "dwell in tents," who would cheerfully forego the luxury of churches and hospitals, and who would not alone endure but enjoy the roughness of pioneer life. To such, a great door and effectual is open and the many adversaries will but make the conflict more glorious.

BUSRAH STATION.

Forces Reduced. While the other stations have this year been rejoicing in the strengthening of their forces, Busrah has had its complement of missionaries reduced to the last degree. In the early part of the year Dr. Worral left for his furlough at home, and near the end of the third quarter Dr. and Mrs. Thomas removed to Bahrein to take up the work long ago planned for them there.

The Bible Shop. The Bible work claims our attention first of all because it overshadows everything else in our work. Especially was this true this year. The Bible and book shop in Busrah was kept open from six to eight hours every working day of the year, having in this respect a better record than any of the other shops of the bazaar. The number of scripture sales was 209, a small number as compared with the amount of effort spent. But this is easily explained by the fact that the bazaars and environs of Busrah were thoroughly worked by one, and for a part of the time by two colporteurs. Probably over 500 Bibles and portions were sold in Busrah itself. The value of the shop must not be judged solely by the number of sales, but by the number of visits made to it, and the amount and character of the conversation on things spiritual. Here there is no doubt for often, especially on Fridays and Saturdays, the shop was filled, on the one day with Moslems, on the other with Jews, and both were pointed to the Hope of Israel, the Savior of all, even

Moslems. A great deal was done this year in selling educational books from the shop. Over 800 of these, mostly from the American Press of Beirut, both religious and educational were sold. The torch of science may be dim alongside the glory of the sacred page, but it must be admitted that the torch-light of science is a valuable and welcome light where all is darkness and ignorance.

The work at the out-stations has been continued throughout the year. A colporteur was in charge of the shop at Amara the whole time, while Nasariyeh has been practically unoccupied since last April, though the place has not been altogether neglected. A colporteur made two trips thither, using that cut-post as a place of recuperation on the long tour from Busrah up the Euphrates to Nasariyeh, across the Mesopotamian plain to the Tigris, and then down the Tigris to Amara and Busrah. The sales at Nasariyeh were discouragingly small, so that the missionary did not feel justified in keeping a colporteur there without himself making an extended visit in order to study conditions on the spot, which, however, he did not find possible. For the coming year an additional missionary has been assigned to the station, and it is hoped or rather expected that the once promising work can be revived again by his making extended visits to that place. The sales at Amara were 231 Bibles and portions, which is about the average of former years.

Beside the men in the shops, several men were engaged, as above stated, in working the bazaars of Busrah and in making tours. Of these there were four long ones, three to Nasariyeh along the route above indicated and one to Kuwait on the Persian Gulf. The sales on these tours were very good, about 400 books being accounted for in this way. The total of Scriptures sold for the year is 1479, Bibles, Testaments and portions, in nine different languages. This as compared with 1207 of the year before shows an increase of over 20 per cent. An increase which speaks for itself.

As indicated at the beginning of this report, the medical work at Busrah has suffered most. For three months it has been suspended altogether, a loss to the work in general which few can appreciate except such as know the influence of the western doctor among these people. Our hopes and prayers are that the interruption may not last longer than next October, when we expect Dr. Worrall and his wife to re-open the dispensary with fresh zeal and restored strength. While the dispensary was open 3529 patients were treated who also heard the living Word at least once and many of them more often, besides the many more who accompanied their friends to see the doctor. For several months one of the colporteurs was assigned to the task of reading from the

Bible and speaking to the patients individually, as they waited for their turn to be treated. Although nothing definite resulted from this, many a confidential talk was had with Jew or Moslem, in which we trust some seed was dropped which may have found a place of lodgment.

An experiment was made of instituting work
Woman's Work, for women and the experiment was so successful that it was continued throughout the year with a few interruptions. A woman who had previously, of her own accord, visited the poor, and who is known to us as a spiritually minded person, was engaged to give her time to visiting the women systematically in their homes, to read to them from the Bible and and to converse with them about their soul's salvation. It was with some doubts that she was first sent and with some misgivings that she went forth but doubts and misgivings were unfounded. From the first she found no difficulty in entering the houses, and with but few exceptions was she well received with her book. Often after the first visit she was asked to read and to pray. On one occasion she came to a house of mourning and on entering found about fifty people gathered together, to whom she read from her Bible and was attentively listened to. Her whole experience is to us eloquent with the plea for the more thorough establishment of this work in our field. There is no doubt that there are large opportunities for the woman who is, at the Master's call, to serve him among the women of East Arabia.

Just a word now in conclusion as to the results in general. "Watchman tell us of the night what its signs of promise are." Alas the night seems very dark yet. The year has been one of progress and as our faces are turned toward the new year and the new century we are full of hope and good cheer, but we feel more than ever the need of the out-pouring of divine grace to change the perverted heart of the Moslem world. There have been a few inquirers but all have disappointed us, because their hearts have clung more to earthly than to heavenly things. When the grace of God convicting the Moslem heart of sin and righteousness and judgment shall as a plough share break up the hardened soil of these hearts, we shall see the Kingdom of God established here. The burden of our prayers is for the giving of this grace.

BOOK SALES, 1900.

Languages.	Bibles.	Testaments.	Portions	Total Scriptures.	Religious and Educational.	Total Books.
Arabic.....	35	34	2878	2947	1036	3983
Persian.....	5	15	387	407	24	431
Turkish.....	2	7	107	116	22	138
Hebrew.....	43	12	210	265	.....	265
Syriac.....	.....	1	4	5	1	6
Gujerati.....	1	2	30	33	1	34
English.....	9	11	10	30	715	745
Portuguese.....	6	10	.....	16	.....	16
Arabic-English.....	.....	.....	3	3	21	24
Turkish-English.....	.....	.....	3	3	5	8
Arabic-Turkish.....	.....	.....	3	3	7	10
French.....	2	4	1	7	3	10
Various Other.....	2	2	5	9	.....	9
	105	98	3641	3844	1835	5689

Scriptures.	Busrah.	Bahrein.	Muscat.	Total.
In Shop.....	459	250	318	1027
On Road.....	993	652	1092	2737
Missionaries.....	27	30	23	80
Total, 1900.....	1479	932	1433	3844
" 1899.....				2464

Scriptures.	
Sales to Muslims.....	3327..... 86 per cent.
" Jews.....	278..... 7 "
" Christians.....	203..... 6 "
" Hindus.....	36..... 1 "

3844

JUNE, 1901.

81

Tours	23
Days	1587
Miles	6853

VALUE OF SALES IN RUPEES.

Scriptures	383	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Religious and Educational	1660	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
		<hr/>
	Rupees 2044	4

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

GENERAL SUMMARY, 1900-1901.

	CHINA.	INDIA.	NORTH JAPAN.	SOUTH JAPAN.	ARABIA	TOTAL.
Stations occupied.....	4	8	5	3	3	23
Out-Stations and Preaching Places.....	47	152	18	15	2	234
Missionaries, ordained.....	6	9	5	5	5	30
Missionaries, unordained.....	1	1	1	.....	2	5
Assistant Missionaries, married.....	7	10	6	4	3	30
Assistant Missionaries, unmarried.....	10	6	6	4	.....	26
Native Ordained Ministers.....	11	18	4	3	.....	31
Other Native Helpers, men.....	27	335	13	11	10	416
Native Helpers, women.....	6	132	2	2	1	145
Churches.....	11	24	2	4	.....	41
Communicants.....	1,374	2,437	775	375	.....	4,961
Received on Confession in 1900.....	99	229	30	21	.....	379
Boarding Schools, boys'.....	2	4	1	1	.....	8
Scholars.....	134	239	130	70	.....	573
Boarding Schools, Girls'.....	3	4	1	1	.....	9
Scholars.....	109	168	61	55	.....	393
Theological Schools.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Students.....	30	36	9	.....	.....	75
Sunday Schools.....	.....	157	15	11	.....	185
Scholars.....	.....	2,445	677	290	.....	3,425
Day Schools.....	10	159	.....	.....	1	170
Scholars.....	176	6,116	.....	.....	12	6,304
Hospitals and Dispensaries.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	7
Patients Treated.....	11,011	13,037	.....	.....	8,843	32,891
Native Contributions.....	\$4,892	\$2,660	\$1,125	\$907	\$73	\$9,657

*All contributions in silver.

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1858-1901.

	1858.	1868.	1878.	1888.	1898.	1901.
Stations.....	6	10	11	11	22	23
Out-Stations and Preaching Places.....	2	18	49	123	241	234
Missionaries, men.....	8	14	16	28	36	35
Missionaries, married women.....	6	12	14	21	31	30
Missionaries, unmarried women.....	1	.....	7	9	20	26
Native Ordained Ministers.....	.....	4	6	26	30	31
Other Native Helpers, men.....	22	76	86	173	211	416
Native Helpers, women.....	.....	2	10	47	41	145
Churches.....	7	13	31	47	47	41
Communicants.....	297	816	1,563	4,559	5,564	4,961
Boarding Schools, boys'.....	.....	2	1	7	10	8
Scholars.....	.....	55	40	308	517	573
Boarding Schools, girls'.....	.....	1	3	5	10	9
Scholars.....	.....	46	97	300	456	393
Theological Students.....	.....	7	19	32	61	75
Day Schools.....	6	17	44	108	201	170
Scholars.....	87	413	1,341	2,612	6,059	6,304
Hospitals and Dispensaries.....	.....	1	1	.....	4	7
Patients Treated.....	.....	15,507	9,673	.....	18,046	32,891
Native Contributions*.....	.....	\$1,134	\$1,590	\$8,325	\$10,758	\$9,657

TABULAR VIEW OF RECEIPTS.

CLASSES AND CHURCHES.	Churches.	Sunday Schools.	Individuals.	Y.P.S.C.E.	Woman's Board.	Total.
Classis of Albany.						
First, Albany.....	\$ 627 61	\$ 20		\$ 70	\$ 379 48	\$ 1097 09
Madison Avenue, Albany.....	848 11	38	\$ 280		778 79	1944 60
Third, Albany.....					26 50	26 50
Fourth, Albany.....	15				12 65	27 65
Holland, Albany.....	7	29 40			15	51 40
Sixth, Albany.....	13 44	23 03				36 47
First Bethlehem.....	20				20 50	40 50
Second, Bethlehem.....	46 74				3 25	49 99
Second Berne.....	7 55				10	17 55
Knox.....	13 15			5	11	29 15
Clarksville.....	12					12
Coeymans.....	46 40	5 45	30		9	90 85
Jerusalem.....	5	2 01		6 52	18 77	32 30
New Baltimore.....	38 56			5 55		44 11
New Salem.....	19					19
Onesquehaw.....					18	18
Union.....	3					3
Westerlo.....						
Classical Union.....					20	20
	1722 53	117 89	310	87 07	1322 94	3560 46
Classis of Bergen.						
First, Hackensack.....	121 56		300		118 66	540 22
Schraalenburgh.....	12 01	15 66			40 45	68 12
English Neighborhood.....	4					4
New Durham.....	120				325	346
W. Hoboken Chapel.....		30				30
First, Hoboken.....	9 12			5		14 12
North Bergen.....	106 50	50				156 50
Second Hackensack.....	288 03	150				438 03
German Evangelical, Hoboken.....	25	14				39
Third Hackensack.....						
Closter.....	27 77	10			26 52	73 29
Palisades.....	20 50			4		24 50
Guttenburg.....	3 50	7 50			12 85	23 85
Central Avenue, Jersey City.....	7 08	13 97		40	10	71 05
Cherry Hill.....	17 22	15 25		10	28 93	71 40
Secaucus.....	4					
Spring Valley.....	4	9 53			9	22 53
Westwood.....	108 92	46 25		12 40	59 43	227
Oradell.....	33 87	15 82			29 35	79 04
Hasbrouck Heights.....	5				5	10
New Milford.....						
Highwood.....	7 24					7 24
	921 32	377 98	300	80 40	566 19	2245 89
South Classis of Bergen.						
Bergen.....	275 54	97 51		5	174 46	552 51
First, Bayonne.....	110 30	18	2 50		50	180 80
Wayne Street, Jersey City.....	66 61	6 94		46 11	232 95	342 61
Park, Jersey City.....	103 23	15 72			1	119 95
Bergen Point.....	25	40			33 50	98 50
Second Hudson City.....	7	10				17
Lafayette.....	86 08	30		15 63	145 25	276 96

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

CLASSES AND CHURCHES.	Churches.	Sunday Schools.	Individuals.	Y. P. S. C. E.	Woman's Board.	T. tal.
Classis of Bergen.						
(CONTINUED.)						
Greenville.....						
Free Jersey City.....	6 60	7 08			8 86	22 54
Third Bayonne.....	7					7
First German Evang'l.....						
St. John's.....	6 05					6 05
Classical Union.....					19 41	19 41
	698 41	225 25	2 50	66 74	655 43	1643 33
Classis of Dakota.						
Charles Mix.....	6 90				75	7 65
Davis, Bethel.....	7					7
Scotland Ebenezer.....	11 30					11 30
Delaware.....	9 12					9 12
Grand View.....	27 65				16 60	44 25
Harrison.....	107 88				8 25	116 11
Hope Westfield.....	69 83	5 04			20	94 87
Immanuel.....	28 21	7 64	69			36 54
First Lennox.....	62 87		400			462 87
Second ".....	34					34
Olive Leaf Wakonda.....						
Orange City.....	71 95	80		7 50		109 45
Salem.....					5	5
Sandham.....						
Sioux Center (Central).....	32 31	15 61	1 15			49 07
Sioux Falls.....		5 64				5 64
Vanden Berg.....	6 95					6 95
Van Raalte.....	16 19				9	25 19
First, Wormser City.....					2	2
Yankton.....						
Worthing.....	6 10					6 10
	408 24	63 93	401 84	7 50	61 60	1033 11
Classis of Grand River.						
Atwood.....	18	16 50	8		5	47 50
Coopersville.....	43 95	19 48			28 61	92 04
Detroit.....		26 72	5		5	36 72
Falmouth.....						
Fremont.....	9	3 50	5	2 50	10	30
First Grand Haven.....	126	114 40		12 50	95	347 90
Second Grand Rapids.....	136 49	158 07	27		89 10	410 66
Third ".....	208 69		22 27			230 96
Fourth ".....	28 15	88 71	22		35 61	174 47
Fifth ".....	55 61	123 27			75	252 88
Oakdale Park.....	13 40	7 50	5	11	20 48	57 38
Seventh Grand Rapids.....	26 08	20	2	2 24	24	74 32
Eighth ".....	18	10		2		30
Ninth ".....	6 14	56 15	5	3	27 10	97 39
Grandville.....	39 25	17 50		7 20	7 00	70 95
First Kalamazoo.....	49 13	16		6 75	239 25	311 13
Third ".....	43 71				33 90	77 61
Fourth ".....	16 75	10			10	36 75
Moddersville.....						
First, Muskegon.....	30 62	59 60	73		66 07	229 29
New Era.....	25 20	27 84				53 04
Rehoboth, Lucas.....						
South Haven.....	9					9
Spring Lake.....	67	30	15	35 50	16 35	163 85
Twin Lakes.....	15	10				25
Vogel Center.....	1 70					1 70
Grand Rapids Union Services.....	21 75		40 62			62 37
	1008 62	814 24	229 89	82 69	787 47	2922 91

CLASSES AND CHURCHES.	Churches.	Sunday Schools.	Individuals.	Y. P. S. C. E.	Women's Board.	Total.
Classis of Greene.						
First Athens.....	75	35		3	15 25	128 25
Second "	421 86	150		37 50	188 9	798 29
First Catskill.....	24	5		5	20 9	54 00
Second "	181 19	25 27		6 70	147 38	360 51
Kiskatom.....	37 50	9 15	5	45	13 25	109 90
Leeds.....	6 88	3 24		10	21	41 12
Classical Union.....					18	18
	746 43	227 66	5	107 20	423 78	1510 07
Classis of Holland.						
Beaverdam.....	19 86				21	40 86
Second Cleveland.....	24 23	51 77		66	13	155
Drenthe.....						21 72
E. Overisel.....		21 72				31 25
Ebenezer.....	21 75	9 50				5 43
Gelderland.....	5 43					10
Graafschap.....				10		29 36
Hamilton.....	22 86		6 50			226 92
First Holland.....	135 16	67 76			24	612 15
Third "	217 76	234 29	48 36	29 52	82 22	12 29
Fourth "	12 29					214 86
First Jamestown.....	66 42	98 44	50		9	47 20
Second "	3 20	25	10		15	130 22
North Holland.....	29 22	60	11	15	15	732 52
Overisel.....	226 07	328 90	75	28	74 55	
Saugatuck.....						62 50
South Blendon.....	9	43 50	10			15
Three Oaks.....			15			415 25
Vriesland.....	76 25	100	180		59	1486 62
Zeeland.....	600	413 62	160	50	263	
	1469 50	1454 50	565 86	198 52	560 77	4249 15
Classis of Hudson.						
First Claverack.....	115 31	87 19	105	15	66 43	388 93
Gallatin.....	21 25				14 62	35 87
Germantown.....	31 45	15 88			53 84	101 17
Greenport.....	21 67	5		8 08	77	111 75
Hudson.....	172 54	71 03		60	75 75	379 32
Linthgo at Livingston.....				30	11 25	41 25
Livingston at Linthgo.....	44 50	5			20	69 50
Mellenville.....	43 76			20	15 40	79 16
Phillmont.....	243 15	67 82		15	29 75	355 72
Upper Red Hook.....	70 57	7 70			60 92	139 19
West Copake.....	5 50	4 50		5	5	20
Classical Union.....					5 65	5 65
	769 70	264 12	105	153 08	435 61	1727 51
Classis of Illinois.						
Bethany.....	9 75					9 75
Bethel.....	12					12
Bethlehem, Iowa.....	4					4
Bushnell.....				4 50		4 50
Ebenezer, Leighton.....	60 03	4 66			5	69 69
Fairview.....	9 38				22 64	32 02
Galesburg.....	6				5	11
Havana.....						
Irving Park.....	44 27	30		30		104 27
First Manito.....	5 11		6		1 75	12 86
Northwestern.....	37 50				8 75	46 25
Norwood Park.....		12		9		21
Oley.....	28 10	9 83				37 93

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

CLASSES AND CHURCHES.	Churches.	Sunday Schools.	Individuals.	Y. P. S. C. E.	Women's Board	Total.
Classis of Illinois.						
(CONTINUED.)						
First Pekin.....	14 61					14 61
Second Pekin.....	15 05	4		7 20	194 49	220 74
Second Pella.....	42 26	20 17		10	25	97 43
Raritan.....	8 04	21 48		11		40 52
Spring Lake.....	4 25					4 25
Summit.....	44 36				25 00	69 36
Trinity.....						
	344 71	102 14	6	71 70	287 63	812 18
Classis of Iowa.						
Alton.....	112	6 83	32	18 50	101 24	270 57
Bethel.....	78 15	31 54	5		10	124 69
Boyd.....	86 30	20	20		35	161 30
Carmel.....	24 37				10	34 37
Churchville.....	30					30
Clara City.....	6	10				16
Firth.....						
Free Grace.....						
Friesland.....	8 12					8 12
Holland, Neb.....	23 15	128 40	130		80	361 55
Hospers.....	15 82				35	50 82
Hull.....	20 50	61 15	46 50		30	158 15
Le Mars.....	33 50				5	38 50
Luctor.....	10 11	32 06			26	68 17
Maple Lake.....		4 75				4 75
Maurice.....	118 66	10	5		54	187 66
Muscatine.....	34 30	3	12		22 50	71 80
Newkirk.....	46 42	143 34	12 60		153 25	360 61
First Orange City.....	187 60	275 52	48 20	16 50	144 55	672 67
First Pella.....	164 75	128 51	69 50	10	47 75	420 51
Third Pella.....	136	7	50			193
Fourth Pella.....	20				1 50	21 50
Pella, Neb.....	5 80				9 10	14 90
Sandridge.....		3 50				3 50
Rock Valley.....	18 38		5			23 38
Roseland, Minn.....	21 39					21 39
Rotterdam.....	5					5
Shelden.....	12 50		2			14 50
Silver Creek.....	18	4 50				22 50
Sioux Center.....	241 19	128 73	17 08		157 32	544 32
Sioux Co. Churches Mission } Festival.....			145 50			145 50
Pella Zending-Feest.....			47 34			47 34
Rock Valley, Iowa.....	6					6
	1484 01	998 83	647 72	45 30	927 21	4103 07
Classis of Kingston.						
Bloomington.....	5 09				21	26 09
The Clove, High Falls.....	45 40	45 69		25 89	59 04	176 02
Dashville Falls.....						
Gardiner.....	10 77				14	24 77
Gulford.....	2 50			2 56	18	23 06
Hurley.....	62 52	22 88	2		20 50	108 40
Kingston, Fair St.....	62 10	65		14 80	47 08	188 98
Krumville.....	3					3
Lyonsville.....	3 05					3 05
Marbletown, Stone Ridge.....	11 14				8	19 14
North Marbletown.....						
New Paltz.....	150 49	10	10	25	112 55	308 04
Rochester Accord.....	25 25	3 75		5	5	39
Rosendale.....						

CLASSES AND CHURCHES.	Churches.	Sunday Schools.	Individuals.	Y.P.S.C.E.	Woman's Board	Total.
Classis of Kingston.						
(CONTINUED.)						
Rosendale Plains.....	5					5
St. Remy.....					10	10
Classical Union.....						
	386 31	147 82	12	73 25	315 17	934 55
North Classis of Long Island.						
Jamaica.....	193 41			6 25	114 87	314 53
Newtown.....	34 89	20		25	15	94 89
Oyster Bay.....		31 65		10	13 88	55 53
North Hempstead.....		2 23			17	19 28
First Williamsburg.....	62 50	50			147 93	260 43
First Astoria.....	15	33 31		5	32 50	85 81
Flushing.....	73 40	81 17		45	52 28	251 85
Kent St., Brooklyn.....	140 40	40		25	17	222 40
South Bushwick.....		105 60	30		65	200 60
Second Astoria.....	23	12			27	61
East Williamsburg.....		2 76				2 76
Queens.....	28 65	33 17		5 67	50 15	117 64
Ger. Evang., Brooklyn.....						
Sayville.....	13 85				4 41	18 26
Locust Valley.....				2 50		2 50
College Point.....	60 15	80				140 15
First Long Island City.....	17 30	6 37		3 50	7	34 17
Bushwick.....	5					5
Ger. Evang., Jamaica.....	20					20
Second Newtown.....	4					4
Steinway.....	277 74	19 70			29	326 44
Church of Jesus.....	2					2
New Hyde Park.....						
Sunnyside.....	15	5				20
Classical Union.....					10	10
	985 39	523 01	30	127 92	603 02	2269 24
South Classis of Long Island.						
First Brooklyn.....	361 15	2 12	35	32	352 50	782 77
First Flatbush.....	866 53		60		188 50	1065 03
Grace Chapel.....	32	6		5 22	13	56 22
New Utrecht.....	201 15	174 46	20	20	161	576 61
Gravesend.....	53 17	74 73	60	4	190	381 90
Flatlands.....	30 52	48 33		20	43 77	142 62
New Lots.....	108 26		100	10 67		218 93
East New York.....	47 48	30		10	51	138 48
South, Brooklyn.....	46 20	65		32 85	57	201 05
Twelfth St., Brooklyn.....		61 60			128	129 60
North, Brooklyn.....		16 95			20	36 95
On the Heights.....	1071 86	15 38			284 69	1371 93
Bethany Chapel.....			80		20	100
New Brooklyn.....	50				9 50	59 50
Second Flatbush.....	3					3
Canarsie.....	20					20
Bedford.....						
St. Thomas, W. I.....		16 25				16 25
Ocean Hill.....						
Edgewood Blythebourne.....					75	75
Ridgewood Evergreen.....	5 50					5 50
Greenwood Heights.....		4 06			7	11 06
Bay Ridge.....	123 69	33		9 88	56	222 57
German American.....						
Classical Union.....					28 90	28 90
	3020 51	547 88	355	144 62	1635 86	5703 87

CLASSES AND CHURCHES.	Churches.	Sunday Schools.	Individuals.	Y. P. S. C. E.	Woman's Board.	Total.
Classis of Michigan.						
Bethany, Grand Rapids.....	25 73	46 71		11	5	88 44
Britton.....	9 05			1		10 05
Centerville.....						
Constantine.....				2 50		2 50
De Spelder.....	3 25					3 25
Grace Grand Rapids.....	32 03				15 69	47 72
Second Grand Haven.....	12 47	29 87			62 44	104 78
First Grand Rapids.....	15 62	12 50	85 04	12	5	130 16
Hope Holland.....	103 39			150	90 02	344 01
Second Kalamazoo.....	56 95	36 30		15	59 75	168
Macon.....	16 62	4 25		2 55		17 42
Second Muskegon.....		68 16		5	15	88 16
South Bend.....						
South Macon.....	19 08	2				21 08
	288 19	199 79	85 04	199 05	253 50	1025 57
Classis of Monmouth.						
First Freehold.....	27 08	10 50			15	52 58
Holmdel.....	64	14 89			33 25	112 14
Middletown.....	30 30			5 90	30 59	66 79
Second Freehold.....	234 51				42	276 51
Keyport.....					5	5
Long Branch.....		11 76	5 10	2 10	3 40	22 36
Colts Neck.....	17 36				12 05	29 41
Highlands.....		12 99				12 99
Asbury Park.....	27 24	11		5	5	48 24
Classical Union.....					3 83	3 83
	400 49	61 14	5 10	13	150 12	629 85
Classis of Montgomery.						
First Amsterdam.....	38 30	50 42			19 88	108 60
Trinity.....	8 75			5 76	6 48	20 99
Aurysville.....	15 76			2	9 30	27 06
Buffalo.....						
Canajoharie.....	59 24			8 57	15	82 81
Cicero.....	2			2		2
Columbia.....	7					9
Cranesville.....	3 58			20		23 58
Currytown.....	53 75			10	10	73 75
Ephratah.....						
Florida.....	31 76			12 23	12 75	56 74
Fonda.....	85 65		4 50	5	32 81	127 96
Fort Herkimer.....						
Fort Plain.....	35 73				49 38	85 11
Fultonville.....	8	7 50		5	3 50	24
Glen.....	13 05				5	18 05
Hagaman.....	7 40			5 75	2 70	15 85
Herkimer.....	52 63	25 54		15 50	25 60	119 27
Johnstown.....	10 50	2		1 25	22	35 75
Manheim.....						
Mapletown.....	5 85					5 85
Mohawk.....	16 82			5	13 76	35 58
Nanmburg.....						
Owasco.....	9 22			3 80		13 02
Owasco Outlet.....	8 26				7	15 26
Point Rock.....						
St. Johnsville.....	33 22	2 40		10	33 87	79 49
Sprakers.....	3 90	1 50			30	35 40
Stone Arabia.....						
First Syracuse.....	57 80			188	140	385 80
Second Syracuse.....	2 43	2 16		10	16 03	31 22
Thousand Islands.....	10	2 50		1	19 10	32 60

CLASSES AND CHURCHES.	Churches.	Sunday Schools.	Individuals.	Y. P. S. C. E.	Woman's Board	Total.
Classis of Montgomery. (CONTINUED.)						
Utica.....	90 65	23 39			105 50	219 54
West Leyden.....	16 25				5	21 25
Classical Union.....					14 70	14 70
	687 50	117 41	4 50	310 86	590 96	1720 23
Classis of Newark.						
Belleville.....	44 79	18 10		10	46 08	118 97
First Newark.....					65	65
Irvington.....	27	32 20			15	74 20
New York Avenue, Newark.....		58 33		10	105 43	173 76
Franklin, Nutley.....	37 36	1 40			65 89	104 65
North, Newark.....	2579	435 33	600	22 50	1334 07	4970 90
West Newark.....						
Clinton Ave., ".....	212 20		309		529 45	1050 65
Trinity ".....		17 06		18 82	25 44	61 32
Linden.....		10 14				10 14
Woodside.....	23 51			5	72 40	100 91
Stone House Plains.....	43 59	8 75		6 51	15	73 85
Orange.....	621 08	8 19			290 69	919 96
Trinity, Plainfield.....	254 25	65		21 20	102 65	443 10
German, ".....						
Montclair Heights.....	18 30			10	5 00	33 30
Classical Union.....					20 17	20 17
	3861 08	654 50	909	104 03	2692 27	8220 88
Classis of N. Brunswick.						
First New Brunswick.....	228 97	150		20	203 62	602 59
Six Mile Run.....	325 93			6 50	134	466 43
Millstone Hillsborough.....	59 99				147 38	207 37
Middlebush.....	88 14				13 45	101 59
Griggstown.....	13 61				40 50	54 11
Second New Brunswick.....	318		60	20	234 29	632 29
Bound Brook.....	7 02	1 73		3 80	22 50	35 05
Third New Brunswick.....	33 80				14	47 80
East Millstone.....	7 06	5 78			37 80	50 64
Metuchen.....	129 65			1	40 55	171 20
Snydam St., N. Brunswick.....	93 09				58 64	151 73
Highland Park.....	15 26				26	41 26
Spotswood.....	28	5			3	36
Fourth New Brunswick.....				35		35
Classical Union.....					27 50	27 50
	1348 52	163 51	60	86 30	1003 23	2660 56
Classis of New York.						
Collegiate.....	9891 96	219	760 35		4051 45	14422 76
Thirty-fourth St.....		37 50	45		40	122 50
Knox Memorial.....	194 58		10			204 58
Vermilye Chapel.....						
Harlem Collegiate.....	488 53	396 10		137 25	436 09	1452 97
South.....	1186 51				160	1296 51
Manor Chapel.....	30			15	39	84
Port Richmond, S. I.....	115 59	115	5	33 50	96	365 09
Bloomington.....						
Madison Ave.....	1984 94		59	120	1665 25	3770 71
Bethany Memorial.....				2	140	142
German Evang., Houston St.....	75					75
Huguenot.....	10					10
Mott Haven.....	18 33	22		10	18	68 33
Union, High Bridge.....	270 78	23 23	48		209 75	551 76
Fourth German.....	68 10	42 69	6	30	10	156 79
Prospect Hill.....						

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

CLASSES AND CHURCHES.	Churches.	Sunday Schools.	Individuals.	Y. P. S. C. E.	Woman's Board	Total.
Classis of New York.						
(CONTINUED.)						
Avenue B., German.....	75					75
Brighton Heights.....	77	66 41		20 88	41 19	205 48
68th St. (Norfolk St.) German.....	5					5
Kreischerville.....						
Grace.....	10	65			25	100
Hamilton Grange.....	30 48			25	121	176 48
Comforter.....	10 85	11 02			3 67	25 54
Anderson Memorial.....	20 61	11 69			14 25	46 55
West Farms.....	22 55	20 81			5	48 36
Fordham.....	9 67				107 50	117 17
Oklahoma.....					3 17	3 17
	14040 48	1030 45	874 87	393 63	7186 32	23525 75
Classis of Orange.						
Berea.....						
Bloomington.....	10 50				9 10	19 60
Calicoon.....	5					5
Clarville.....						
Cuddebackville.....						
Deer Park, Port Jervis.....	210	50			85	295
Ellenville.....	65 10	1 80		16 23	21	104 12
Fallsburgh.....	19			1 57	4	24 57
Grahamsville.....					31	31
Kerhonkson.....				5 63		5 63
Mamakating.....	9 25					9 25
Minnisink.....	9 25					9 25
Montgomery.....	337 79				22 25	360 04
Newburgh.....	31 62	59 17		5	70	165 79
New Hurley.....	24 50				7	31 50
New Prospect.....	36 85	6 23		14 52	35	94 71
Second Port Jervis.....	13					13
Shawangunk.....	31 09				5	36 09
Unionville.....						
Walden.....	91 50	21 80		5	31	149 30
Walkill Valley.....	28 94				36 82	65 76
Upper Walpack.....						
Lower ".....	21 70					21 70
Warwarsing.....					5	5
Classical Union.....					8	8
	945 09	141 05		48	320 17	1454 31
Classis of Paramus.						
Acquackanonk, Passaic.....	503 84	236 70			263 20	1003 74
Centerville, Athenia.....	10			2 88		12 83
Clarkstown, W. Nyack.....					11	11
Clifton.....	20 90				1 50	22 49
Garfield.....						
Glen Rock.....						
Hawthorne.....	10					10
First Lodi (Holland).....	20					20
Second ".....	284 15	48 59	7	48 82	305	693 56
Nyack.....	27 09	19 44			28 66	75 19
Paramus.....	22 07			11 68	21 34	55 09
Pascaek Park Ridge.....	28 25					28 25
Passaic, First Holland.....	419 32	50		76 80	119	665 12
" North.....	134 56	45 19		19 07	189 64	338 46
Broadway, Paterson.....	20	65	30		11 50	126 50
First Holland, Paterson.....					2 70	2 70
North, Paterson.....	18 08	12 61			28 97	59 66
Second ".....		17 73			24 20	41 98
Piermont.....				8	35 57	38 57
Ramapo.....						
Ramseys.....						

CLASSES AND CHURCHES.	Churches.	Sunday Schools.	Individuals.	Y.P.S.C.E.	Women's Board	Total.
Classis of Paramus.						
(CONTINUED.)						
Ridgewood.....	71 01	25		63	52	211 01
Saddle River.....	15 37	4 25				19 62
Spring Valley, N. Y.....	77 46	28 36		10	100 63	216 45
Tappan.....	4 03				33	37 03
Warwick.....	251 63	54		25	80 20	410 83
West New Hempstead.....				7 07	14 25	21 32
Wortendyke.....	16	4 69				20 69
Union Service, Paterson.....	11 84					11 84
Classical Union.....					9 40	9 40
	1966 19	611 56	37	266 77	1281 76	4163 28
Classis of Passaic.						
Boonton.....	21	7 50		8 55	32 25	69 30
Fairfield.....						
First Little Falls.....		60			89	149
Second ".....	22 50	10	5			37 50
Montville.....	11 33	73			26	38 06
People's Park, Paterson.....	16 19					16 19
Pompton.....	74 55	10		12 50	81 73	178 78
Pompton Plains.....	117 19	22 99		10	47 72	197 90
Ponds.....		1 50			5	6 50
Preakness.....	18 22			2 08	20 14	40 44
Riverside, Paterson.....		39 93		7 71	5 10	52 74
Sixth (Holland), ".....	74 38	26 47				100 85
First Totowa ".....	55	85 87		11	27 50	179 37
Union (Holland), ".....	44	26	32 50		4	106 50
Wyckoff.....	25 90	7			17 20	50 10
Wanaque.....		1 13		5		6 13
Union Service, Paterson.....	11 84					11 84
Classical Union.....					35 50	35 50
	492 10	299 12	37 50	56 84	391 14	1276 70
Classis of Philadelphia.						
North and Southampton.....	122 36	31 43		15 45		169 94
Harlingen.....	11 28				67 18	78 46
Neshanic.....	30 38	31		5	56	122 38
First Philadelphia.....	101 21	9 62	10	10	103 73	233 56
Second ".....	56 50				27 71	84 21
Fourth ".....					50	50
Blawenburg.....	13 69	8 03			34 97	56 69
Stanton.....	21 25	10				31 25
Clover Hill.....	35 01					35 01
Rocky Hill.....	21 86	10		5	13 50	49 86
Fifth Philadelphia.....	40		20			60
Addieville.....	79 90	8 50		17 07	20	125 47
Three Bridges.....	17 06	30			9	56 06
Talmage Memorial.....	14 20	63 50			13	95 70
South, Philadelphia.....						
Wilhelmina, Md.....		76				76
Kampen, Md.....	1	1 71				2 71
Classical Union.....					10 41	10 41
	565 96	205 79	30	52 52	404 50	1261 77
Classis of Pleasant Prairie.						
Alexander.....		5 62				5 62
Aplington.....		1 24				1 24
Balleville.....	67 74					67 74
Baker.....						

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

CLASSES AND CHURCHES.	Churches.	Sunday Schools.	Individuals.	Y. P. S. C. E.	Women's Board	Total.
Classis of Pleasant Prairie.						
(CONTINUED.)						
Bethel, Ia.	6 70					6 70
Bethel, Mich.						25
Buffalo Center.	25					33 85
Cromwell "	31	2 85				57
Ebenezer, Oregon, Ill.	50				7	27 62
Elim	20	2 62			5	132 09
Forreston	132 09					28 85
Hope, George	27 35		1 50			155
Immanuel Belmont.	85 40	64 60	5			68
Monroe, Ia.	68		5			55
Monroe, S. D.	45				10	24 93
North Sibley.	24 93					190 10
Parkersburg.	100	26 10	4		60	32 71
Peoria.	22 50	5 21			5	54 28
Ramsay.	49 28		5			42
Salem, Little Rock.	42					211 28
Silver Creek, Ger. Valley.	160	19 28	2		30	51 50
Wellsburg, Ia.	40 50	11				43 55
Washington.	43 55					15 18
Zion, Chapin.	15 18					
Zoar.						27 16
Clara City.	27 16					13 05
Classical Union.					13 05	
	1083 38	138 52	17 50		130 05	1369 45
Classis of Poughkeepsie.						
First Poughkeepsie.	396 34	50	16		302 12	762 46
Second "	396 71	30	200		270	896 71
Hopewell	16 52				25	41 52
New Hackensack.	48 15	4 66		50	61 47	114 80
Fishkill.	87 55			5	35 88	128 43
Rhinebeck.		25		5	50	80
Fishkill Landing.	35 27			7	55	97 27
Hyde Park.		3 76		80 42	8	92 18
Glenham.	8 57					8 57
Cold Spring.			10	10		153 32
Millbrook.	77 32				56	
	1066 43	113 44	226	107 92	861 47	2375 26
Classis of Raritan.						
First Raritan, Somerville.	138 23	53 92		25	76	293 15
Readington.	41 10	9 87		5	61	116 97
Bedminster.	85 35	50		15	54 55	204 90
Lebanon.	35 08	5 10				40 18
Rockaway.					42	42
North Branch.	84 46				92	176 46
Second Raritan, Somerville.	435 24			30	183	648 24
Peapack.	7 75	5		6 76	25	44 51
South Branch.	32 50	6 88		5	58 60	102 98
Third Raritan.	51 13	69 48		3 54	52 62	176 77
Pottersville.	23 98					23 98
High Bridge.	12					12
Annandale.	5 01	4 64		1 25		10 90
Fourth Raritan.	9					9
New Center Miss. Soc.			10			10
	960 83	204 89	10	91 55	644 77	1912 04

CLASSES AND CHURCHES.	Churches.	Sunday Schools.	Individuals.	Y.P.S.C.E.	Women's Board.	Total.
Classis of Rensselaer.						
Bath-on-Hudson.....		2 78			29 30	32 08
Blooming Grove.....	19 58	5		3 60	5 25	33 43
Castleton Immanuel.....					10 10	10 10
Chatham.....	106	100		5	92	303
First Ghent.....	26 59				102 05	128 64
Second Ghent.....	45 27	21 60			23 29	90 16
Greenbush.....	12 63			14	29	55 63
Kinderhook.....	512 76	179 04		35	18 46	745 26
Nassau.....	20 75	1 19	2	2 50	39 50	65 94
New Concord.....					5	5
Schodack.....	19 50	18 33			5	42 83
" Landing.....	1 26	2 79			1 15	5 20
Stuyvesant.....	22			15	40 48	77 48
" Falls.....	19 03					19 03
Classical Union.....					18 01	18 01
	805 37	330 68	2	75 10	418 59	1631 74
Classis of Rochester.						
Abbe Clymer.....	38 74	75 05	2 50		11	127 29
Arcadia.....	3 03				4	7 03
Brighton.....	8 82	45 17			10	66 99
First Cleveland.....	5 20	29			45 17	70 37
Clymer Hill.....	40 69	31 39		5	32	109 08
East Williamson.....	41 19	116 45			15	172 64
Farmer.....	10 06		30		34 80	74 86
Lodi.....	47 50	13 50		13	5	79
Marion.....	61 91	72 25			31 25	165 41
New York Mills.....	9 15					9 15
Ontario.....	20 75		20			40 75
Palmyra.....	7 64	8 83				16 47
Pultneyville.....	11 58	8 50			20	40 08
First Rochester.....	110	120	5	4 20	10	249 20
Second Rochester.....	21 94	45	3	2	25	96 84
Tyre.....	16 95				53 73	70 68
Classical Union.....					7 25	7 25
	455 15	559 14	60 50	24 20	304 20	1403 19
Classis of Saratoga.						
Boght.....	9				5	14
Buskirks.....	45					45
Cohoes.....	36				50	86
Easton.....	5 61					5 61
Fort Miller.....	20					20
Gansevoort.....	4				5	9
Greenwich.....	71 46	24		15	37 91	148 37
Northumberland.....	24 03				37 40	61 43
Saratoga, Schnylerville.....	60 23			8 73	13 92	82 88
Schaghticoke.....	9 14					9 14
West Troy, North.....	8 50			24	4 76	37 26
" South.....	50 08	3 42			35 40	88 90
Wynantskill.....	9 55	5		14 10	8 75	37 40
Classical Union.....					17	17
	352 60	32 42		61 83	215 14	661 99
Classis of Schenectady.						
Altamont.....	11				5	16
Amity, Visschers Ferry.....	16				16 75	32 75
Bellevue.....	23 25		3	3 25	13 74	43 24
First Glenville.....	16			2 50	35	53 50
Second, " Scotia.....	8 15					8 15
Helderberg.....	6 41				6	12 41
Lisha's Kill.....	26 38	6 06		1	16 25	49 69

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

CLASSES AND CHURCHES.	Churches.	Sunday Schools.	Individuals.	Y. P. S. C. E.	Woman's Board.	Total.
Classis of Schenectady.						
(CONTINUED.)						
Mt. Pleasant.....	22 53			7		29 53
Niskayuna.....	153	57 50		10	60	280 50
Princetown.....	10					10
First Rotterdam.....	10 96			5 90	27 25	44 11
Second ".....	17 64		5	2 45	7 65	32 74
First Schenectady.....	112 06			40	134	286 06
Second ".....	83 93	20		60	55	218 93
Prospect Hill Chapel.....						
Classical Union.....					39 44	39 44
	517 31	83 56	8	132 10	416 08	1157 05
Classis of Schoharie.						
Beaverdam.....	7 10					7 10
First Berne.....	22	10		10 50	11 21	53 71
Breakabeen.....					5 40	5 40
Central Bridge.....						
Cobleskill.....	3 92					3 92
Eminence.....						
Gallupville.....						
Gilboa.....			5			5
Grand Gorge.....	11 07					11 07
Howe's Cave.....	4 05				3	7 05
Lawyersville.....	18 23	7 44	15		15	55 07
Middleburg.....	6				16 70	22 70
North Blenheim.....						
Prattsville.....	9 28				8	17 28
Schoharie.....	7 67	40			14 80	61 97
Sharon.....	4					4
South Gilboa.....						
Classical Union.....					15 50	15 50
	98 82	57 44	20	10 50	89 11	270 37
Classis of Ulster.						
Blue Mountain.....	7 60			2 90	6 70	17 20
Comforter, Kingston.....	36 75	25 37		5 50	15 25	82 87
Church of the Faithful.....						
Esopus, Ulster Park.....					18	18
Flatbush, Glasco.....		7 85		5 80	33 56	47 21
Jay Gould Memorial.....	15 50				10	25 50
Katsbaan.....	88	38 92		17 40	73 15	217 47
First Kingston.....	189 68	54 82	25		234 31	479 06
Port Ewen.....	25 09	8 95			12	46 04
Plattekill, Cockburn.....	20 15		5			25 15
Saugerties.....		30			49	79
Shandaken.....					3 25	3 25
Shokan.....	8 40		5		1 50	14 90
Stewartville.....						
West Hurley.....	5 35					5 35
Woodstock.....	9 16			2 50		11 66
Classical Union.....					7 50	7 50
	405 68	165 91	10 25	34 10	464 22	1060 16
Classis of Westchester.						
Bronxville.....	172 24	30 22		20	35 29	257 75
Cortlandtown.....	14 50				5	19 50
Greenburgh.....		5				5
Greenville.....	11 82					11 82
Hastings.....	20 41					20 41
Melrose.....						
Mt. Vernon.....	148 61	69 99		34 03	28	280 63
Park Hill, Yonkers.....	65 34	10			102 55	177 89

CLASSES AND CHURCHES.	Churches.	Sunday Schools.	Individuals.	Y. P. S. C. E.	Women's Board.	Total.
Classis of Westchester.						
(CONTINUED.)						
Peekskill.....	15				5 50	20 50
First Tarrytown.....	185 16			41 50	121 25	297 91
Second Tarrytown.....	82	37		5		124
Unionville.....	9				5	14
First Yonkers.....	43 38	30 09			77 10	150 52
Mile Square.....	30					30
Classical Union.....					6 71	6 71
	747 41	182 30		100 53	386 40	1416 64
Classis of Wisconsin.						
Alto.....	233 18				112 56	345 74
Bethany, Second Roseland.....	223 43		7 50		76 50	309 43
Cedar Grove.....	158 23	27	26 63		112 50	324 36
First Chicago.....	28	151 62			30	209 62
Danforth.....		25 25	23 75			49
De Motte.....						
Ebenezer, Morrison, Ill.....	19 87	11 55	5 50			36 92
Englewood.....	66 76	71 59				138 34
Franklin.....	15	15				30
Fulton.....	152 31	40			40 70	233 01
Gano.....	21 81	40	5		19 28	86 09
Gibbsville.....	117 67	68 90		10	81 50	288 07
Greenbush.....	7					7
Greenleafston.....	50 58	10	5	37 50	112	215 08
Hingham.....	12 55	4			5	21 55
Hope, Sheboygan.....	13 88	22 39	15 60			51 87
Kenosha.....		1 30				1 30
Koster.....	8 50					8 50
Lafayette.....			10		3	13
Lansing.....	30 66	10				40 60
Milwaukee.....	130 37	70	40		160	420 37
Oostburg.....	17 70				40	57 70
First Roseland.....	165 90	374 39	98 05		42 96	681 30
Randolph Center.....	43 98					43 98
Sheboygan Falls.....	7 10	3 35			3 85	14 30
South Holland.....	182				40	222
Waupun.....	13 82	21 90		10	17	62 72
	1720 24	968 23	237 08	57 50	928 85	3911 85

FROM INDIVIDUALS NOT THROUGH CHURCHES.

Daughters of Rev. E. R. Atwater \$	50	From a friend.....	250
J. L. A.....	20	A friend.....	\$1000
Birthday gift, In Memoriam....	24	A friend.....	250
Rev. Jesse W. Brooks, Ph.D....	10	A friend.....	200
Rev. P. G. M. Bahler.....	9	A friend, annual donation.....	700
Birthday offering, In Memoriam		Miss Katie M. Fagg.....	10
Rev. A. P. Peeke.....	25	Miss Amelia V. W. Fisher.....	65
Andy Bonthuis and his Sunday		Rev. and Mrs. Lewis Francis...	50
School Class.....	2 30	Anonymous friend.....	25
Mrs. E. Bonny.....	15	A friend.....	25
Hon. H. W. Bookstaver.....	250	A friend.....	15
Gerard Beekman.....	25	A friend.....	50
R. V. Z. C.....	20	A friend.....	50
Rev. J. E. Crane.....	9 90	A friend.....	5
Continued.....	5	Rev. Chas. W. Fritts, D.D.....	20
Mrs. Elizabeth N. Collier.....	50	Churches, Grand Rapide, Mich.	6 65
Miss Mary Conover.....	5	Thos. A. N. Goodlatte.....	50
R. D. Clark.....	5	Mrs. H. J. G.....	15
Nathan C. Clark.....	5	Hope College, Students.....	20
Rev. Henry N. Cobb, D. D.....	75	Hope College, Y. M. C. A.....	20
Cash.....	25	Mrs. G. D. Hulst.....	100
Cash.....	10	Frank Hughes.....	25
Cash.....	25	A. J. Hageman.....	15
Cash.....	1	Miss Eleanor C. Heermance...	250
Peter Cortelyou to Constitute		In His Name.....	5
Rev. G. M. S. Blauvelt a Life		Rev. C. A. Jongewaard.....	5 75
Member.....	50	Mrs. John Justin.....	25
Sanford E. Cobb.....	50	Miss Dora R. Jackson.....	5
Frank Chambers.....	10	H. Koolker.....	5
Per H. N. C.....	10	Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Kollen.....	15
Cash.....	17	Miss S. M. Lansing.....	12 50
Rev. J. W. Conklin.....	20	Miss M. B. Labagh.....	20
Rev. W. H. Cooke.....	2 50	R. Lubbers.....	5
W. B. Conklin.....	35	Rev. Elias Mead.....	25
Cash.....	10	Rev. E. Rothesay Miller.....	1200
John De Jong.....	50	Mrs. C. Mapes.....	30
Rev. D. Drukker.....	5	Wilmer McNair.....	7 50
D. Dimnent.....	30	MembersRef. Ch., Kingston, N. Y	335
Miss Catharine A. Duryea.....	5	Rev. H. D. B. Mulford.....	100
Mrs. F. S. Douglas.....	100	Rev. S. W. Mills, D.D.....	30
Frederick H. Douglas.....	15	J. H. M., Col. Co., N. Y.....	97 90
G. J. Dykema.....	10	In Memoriam Rev. J. M. Van	
J. V. E.....	10	Buren.....	100
Rev. Howard Wilbur Ennis....	3	Rev. D. H. Martin, D.D.....	22
Rev. J. Elmendorf, D.D.....	50	Miss Myra Moffat.....	100
Rev. and Mrs. J. H. Enders....	30	Madanapalle, India, Church...	20
A friend.....	100	Madanapalle, India, Y.P.S.C.E.	4
A friend.....	5	Madanapalle, India, Jr. C. E. S.	2
A friend of Jesus.....	2 50	J. M., Col. Co., N. Y.....	30
A friend.....	5	S. J. McCauley.....	30

In Memory of Helen D. Lansing	100	Rev. C. J. Scudder.....	10
Rev. and Mrs. A. D. W. Mason for C. E. S.....	50	Per Mrs. J. W. Scudder.....	62
New Center Miss. Soc.....	25	Miss Carrie V. Sage.....	20
L. Nostam.....	100	Miss Emma Searle.....	5
J. B. Nykerk.....	5	P. Steketee's Sons.....	30
Miss Florence Oosterhoff.....	5	Rev. J. W. TeWinkel.....	10
Privilege.....	10	Rev. J. A. Thurston.....	2
The Privilege Club.....	10	Theological Seminary, New Brunswick, N. J., Students..	105
Mrs. A. W. Peters.....	200	Rev. A. Vennema.....	50
C. F. Penning.....	5	The Misses Van Wagenen.....	20
Per Mrs. A. W. Peters.....	2	S. M. V., Schenectady, N. Y....	2 50
E. P.....	10	John Vugteveen.....	5
A. A. Raven.....	100	Ralph Voorhees.....	4600
Miss Florence L. Reid.....	25	A. Z. Van Houten.....	50
Miss Sarah B. Reynolds.....	150	Mrs. E. V. Van Dyck.....	10
Mrs. Kate V. D. Searle and daughter.....	35	John Van der Meulen.....	5
Two sisters.....	50	P. Vermaas.....	50
Sigma.....	150	Western Theological Seminary, Professors and Students.....	75 25
Mrs. Margaret B. See.....	5	S. H. Williams.....	150
Rev. Wm. H. Steele, D. D.....	572	Rev. O. H. Walser.....	10
Prof. J. C. Smock.....	40	H. S. Woodman.....	50
A sister, E. Saugatuck, Mich....	5	Miss Flora B. Woodman.....	25
Rev. John G. Smart.....	10	S. H. Wheeler.....	20
Rev. L. R. Scudder, M.D.....	235	Mrs. E. V. S. Winthrop.....	100
Mrs. E. G. Selden.....	100		

\$14,106 25

MISCELLANEOUS.

Income from Security Fund.....	\$2,065
Semelink Family Mission Fund.....	448 01
Trust Funds held by Board of Direction.....	128 15
A. J. Schaefer Bequest.....	8
Sunday School, First Congregational Church, Glastonbury, Conn.....	30
Christian Reformed Church, Dispatch, Kansas.....	17 57
	<hr/>
	\$2,696 73
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LEGACIES.

Herman G. Van Ryper.....	\$100
Catharine Flagler.....	500
Rev. John N. Jansen for Investment.....	5,000
Albert S. Van Pelt.....	10,000
Ozias S. Decker.....	450
Margaret A. Bellinger.....	125
Elizabeth M. Hardenburg.....	2,500
Lena Jabsal.....	18
	<hr/>
	\$18,693
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Gifts for work not covered by the appropriations, including the Isaac Broadhead Trust \$1,000.....	\$15,379 86
Gifts for the Debt.....	5,994 56
Gifts for Famine Sufferers, India.....	11,148 57

RECEIPTS OF CLASSES.

Classes of Synod OF New York.	Churches.	Sunday Schools.	Individuals.	Y. P. S. C. E.	Women's Board.	Total.
Hudson	\$ 769 70	\$ 264 12	\$ 105	\$ 153 08	\$ 495 61	\$1,727 51
Kingston.....	386 31	147 82	12	73 25	315 17	934 55
North Long Island.....	965 29	523 01	30	127 92	603 09	2,260 24
South Long Island.....	3,030 51	547 88	265	144 69	1,695 86	5,703 67
New York.....	14,040 48	1,080 45	674 87	393 63	7,186 32	23,525 75
Orange.....	945 09	141 05	.....	48	320 17	1,454 31
Poughkeepsie.....	1,066 43	113 44	226	107 92	861 47	2,375 26
Westchester.....	747 41	182 30	.....	100 53	886 40	1,416 64
Total.....	21,961 22	2,950 07	1,602 87	1,148 95	11,744 02	30,407 13
Albany.						
Albany.....	1,722 56	117 89	310	87 07	1,322 94	3,560 46
Greene.....	746 43	227 66	5	107 20	423 78	1,510 07
Montgomery.....	687 50	117 41	4 50	310 86	599 96	1,720 23
Rensselaer.....	805 37	390 68	2	75 10	418 59	1,631 74
Rochester.....	455 15	559 14	60 50	24 20	304 20	1,409 19
Saratoga.....	352 60	22 42	.....	61 83	215 14	661 99
Schenectady.....	517 31	83 56	8	132 10	416 08	1,157 05
Schoharie.....	93 32	57 44	20	10 50	89 11	270 37
Ulster.....	405 68	165 91	10 25	34 10	464 22	1,080 16
Total.....	5,785 92	1,692 11	420 25	842 96	4,254 02	12,995 26
New Brunswick.						
Bergen.....	921 32	377 98	300	80 40	566 19	2,245 89
South Bergen.....	693 41	225 25	2 50	66 74	655 43	1,643 33
Monmouth.....	400 49	61 14	5 10	13	150 12	629 35
Newark.....	3,861 08	654 50	909	104 03	2,692 27	8,220 89
New Brunswick.....	1,348 52	162 51	60	86 30	1,003 23	2,660 56
Params.....	1,966 19	611 56	37	268 77	1,281 76	4,163 28
Passaic.....	492 10	299 12	37 50	56 84	391 14	1,276 70
Philadelphia.....	565 96	208 79	30	52 52	404 50	1,261 77
Raritan.....	960 83	204 89	10	91 55	644 77	1,912 04
Total.....	11,209 90	2,805 74	1,391 10	818 15	7,739 41	24,014 30
Chicago.						
Dakota.....	498 24	83 93	401 84	7 50	61 60	1,033 11
Grand River.....	1,006 82	814 24	239 89	82 89	787 47	2,932 91
Holland.....	1,469 50	1,454 50	565 86	198 52	560 77	4,249 15
Illinois.....	344 71	102 14	6	71 70	287 69	813 18
Iowa.....	1,484 01	998 63	647 72	45 30	927 21	4,103 07
Michigan.....	288 19	199 79	85 04	199 05	253 50	1,025 57
Pleasant Prairie.....	1,083 38	138 52	17 50	.....	130 05	1,369 45
Wisconsin.....	1,720 24	968 23	237 03	57 50	928 85	3,911 85
Total.....	7,896 89	4,740 18	2,190 88	662 26	3,337 08	19,427 29
Grand Total.....	46,853 93	12,188 10	5,605 10	3,472 32	27,724 53	95,843 98

RECEIPTS OF THE BOARD SINCE 1857, IN PERIODS OF
FIVE YEARS, WITH TOTALS AND AVERAGES.

YEARS.	RECEIPTS.	TOTALS FOR FIVE YEARS.	AVERAGES FOR FIVE YEARS.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
1858.....	\$16,076 87				
1859.....	25,084 61				
1860.....	30,181 58				
1861.....	31,159 26				
1862.....	28,608 17				
		\$194,055 49	\$26,811 10		
1863.....	42,257 36				
1864.....	35,391 18				
1865.....	62,038 22				
1866.....	55,783 75				
1867.....	*63,030 89	278,501 40	55,700 28	\$28,889 18	
1868.....	53,472 91				
1869.....	61,410 38				
1870.....	67,342 94				
1871.....	71,125 52				
1872.....	65,173 26				
		328,525 01	65,705 00	10,004 72	
1873.....	63,948 61				
1874.....	55,352 95				
1875.....	54,249 95				
1876.....	64,342 91				
1877.....	58,152 53	316,046 95	63,209 37		\$2,495 63
1878.....	69,085 87				
1879.....	58,443 49				
1880.....	63,185 71				
1881.....	92,984 32				
1882.....	58,184 71	341,884 10	68,376 82	5,167 45	
1883.....	65,284 58				
1884.....	76,955 23				
1885.....	88,131 04				
1886.....	86,386 55				
1887.....	86, 87 02	403,544 42	80,708 88	12,332 06	
1888.....	†109,946 11				
1889.....	93,142 24				
1890.....	117,090 14				
1891.....	116,265 45				
1892.....	112,163 59	548,607 53	109,721 50	29,012 62	
1893.....	136,688 10				
1894.....	106,571 48				
1895.....	105,508 72				
1896.....	147,156 65				
1897.....	105,661 61	601,589 56	120,317 91	10,596 41	
1898.....	109,244 79				
1899.....	115,548 02				
1900.....	136,576 28				
1901.....	163,826 73				

* In addition \$53,500 were given by Mr. Warren Ackerman to remove the debt resting on the Board.

† In addition \$45,335.06 were given for the Endowment of the Theological Seminary in the Arcot Mission, through the efforts of Rev. Jacob Chamberlain, D. D.

The total amount given since 1857 is \$3,579,765.34.

JUNE, 1901.

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CONDENSED STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING APRIL 30, 1901.

	DR.	CR.
For the Amoy Mission.....	\$24,843 25	
For the Arcot Mission.....	41,477 72	
For the North Japan Mission.....	25,066 53	
For the South Japan Mission.....	20,468 27	
Discount and Interest.....	1,508 33	
Home Expenses :		
Rent and care of Office.....	\$1,041 48	
Saiaries.....	6,366 67	
Account Books and Stationery.....	125 70	
Printing Annual Report.....	403 68	
Printing Leaflets.....	825 04	
The Mission Field.....	1,092 68	
Department of Young People's Work.....	126 65	
Students Summer Campaign.....	16 87	
Missionary Boxes.....	79 95	
Traveling.....	408 49	
Stenographer and Typewriter.....	332 80	
Postage and Revenue Stamps.....	336 24	
Lawyer's Security Co., Bond.....	75 88	
Gen. Synod's Com. on Syst. Benef.....	10 88	
Printing New Manual.....	93 50	
Telephone.....	30 13	
Exchange on out of town Cheques.....	32 02	
Ec. Conference Reps. for Missionaries.....	63 80	
Book Case.....	75 00	
Testamentary Expenses.....	45 25	
Blank Forms and Circulars.....	55 75	
Miscellaneous.....	122 20	
Field Secretary's Expenses.....	716 70	
	12,457 26	
Collections.....		\$109,961 58
Collections for the Debt.....		5,994 56
Legacies (omitting C. J. Fund for Scholarships in India).....		13,693 00
Income from Security Fund.....		2,065 00
Income from A. J. Schaefer Bequest.....		8 00
Income from Semelink Family Mission Fund.....		448 01
Income from Trust Funds held by the Board of Direction.....		128 15
Excess of Receipts over Expenditures.....	6,446 94	
	\$132,298 30	\$132,298 30

TRUST FUNDS.

	DR.	CR.
Woman's Board of Foreign Missions, Special Loan Mortgage.....	\$5,000 00	\$5,000 00
The Semelink Family Mission Fund.....		10,000 00
Mortgages.....	8,401 00	
Cash.....	1,599 00	
The Andrew J. Schaefer Legacy.....		150 00
R. R. Stock.....	150 00	

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

	Dr.	Cr.
The Geo. B. Waldbridge Fund, cash waiting investment.....		5,077 38
The Willam R. Gordon Fund.....		2,000 00
The Meiji Gakuin Fund.....		6,804 54
The Christiana Jansen Fund, cash waiting investment.....		5,000 00
The Isaac Brodhead Fund.....		1,000 00
Gifts for objects outside the Appropriations :		
Balance from last year.....	\$553 00	
Received during the year.....	14,379 86	
	<u>14,932 86</u>	
Paid during the year.....	12,812 86	
		2,120 00
Gifts for Relief of Famine Sufferers, India.....		11,148 57
Amount paid.....	11,148 57	

SECURITY FUND.

This consists of	Par Value.	Present Market Value.
29 First Mortgage Bonds, Illinois Central R. R. Co.....	\$29,000 00	\$30,740 00
6 " " " Lehigh Valley Ry. Co.....	6,000 00	6,660 00
12 " " " West Shore R. R. Co.....	12,000 00	13,800 00
6 General Mortgage Bonds, Central N. J. R. R. Co.....	6,000 00	6,780 00
	<u>\$53,000 00</u>	<u>\$57,980 00</u>

LOANS.

	Dr.	Cr.
Woman's Board of Foreign Missions.....		\$2,017 60
" " " ".....		777 50
The Arabian Mission.....		4,000 00
Promissory Note, Mr. Hart E. Brundrett.....		10,000 00
		<u>\$16,795 10</u>

STATEMENT OF LIABILITIES, MAY 1, 1901.

	Dr.	Cr.
Balance of Loans.....		\$16,795 10
Amount due to Trust Funds.....		21,933 37
Gifts for objects outside the Appropriations.....		2,120 00
Accrued Interest on Loans.....		189 17
		<u>\$41,037 64</u>
Less Accrued Interest on Security Fund.....	\$688 33	
Amount due from Remsen Estate.....	109 86	
Balance on hand.....	18,985 35	
Amount paid to Missions in advance for May and June, 1901.....	12,175 83	
		<u>31,959 37</u>
Net Indebtedness May 1, 1901.		\$9,078 27

BALANCE SHEET, MAY 1, 1901.

	Dr.		Cr.
To balance from May 1, 1900.....	\$ 28,300 20	By Cash from collections, individuals and miscellaneous sources.....	\$109,961 58
Account with Amoy Mission.....	28,843 25	" legacies.....	18,693
" Arcot Mission.....	41,477 72	" interest on Trust Funds held by the Board of Direction.....	128 15
" North Japan Mission.....	25,066 58	" collections for the debt.....	5,994 56
" South Japan Mission.....	20,468 27	Due on account of loans.....	16,795 10
Interest on Loans.....	1,508 33	" gifts for objects outside the appropriations.....	2,120
Home expenses.....	12,487 26	Security Fund.....	53,000
Security Fund Investment.....	53,000	" Income (including interest on legacy received from Ref. Ch., Berne, N. Y., \$8.75).....	2,065 00
Woman's Board Special Loan Investment.....	5,000	" Woman's Board, special loan.....	5,000
A. J. Schaefer Legacy.....	150	" Income.....	225
Semelink Family Mission Fund.....	8,401	" A. J. Schaefer legacy.....	150
Remsen Estate.....	109 86	" Income.....	8
Christiana Jansen Fund for Scholarships in India.....	5,000	" Semelink Family Mission Fund.....	10,000
Income on Geo. B. Walbridge Fund, pd. Board of Direction.....	225	" Income.....	448 01
" W. R. Gordon Fund pd. Mrs. W. R. Gordon.....	80	" Christiana Jansen Fund, for Scholarships in India.....	5,000
" Woman's Board Special Loan, pd. Woman's Board.....	225	" Income.....	112 50
Bank of the Metropolis.....	18,409 73	" Geo. B. Walbridge Fund.....	5,077 38
Cash.....	572 62	" Income.....	225
	<u>\$245,227 77</u>	" W. R. Gordon Fund.....	2,000
		" Income.....	80
		" Meiji Gakuin Fund.....	6,804 54
		" Income.....	306 20
		" Isaac Broadhead Fund for bed in Ranipettai Hospital.....	1,000
		" Income.....	83 75
			<u>\$245,227 77</u>

New York City, May 21, 1901.

Audited and found correct.

RICH'D B. FERRIS,
VERELAND H. YOUNGMAN,
JOHN C. GIFFING.
Finance Committee.

JAS. L. AMERMAN, *Ass't Treasurer.*

JUNE, 1901.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

ARABIAN MISSION RECEIPTS.

MAY 1, 1900, TO APRIL 30, 1901.

SYNDICATE OF ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Rev. T. H. P. Sailer.....	\$150	Mrs. Sarah Welling.....	\$100
Mrs. Jacob S. Wyckoff.....			\$100.

SYNDICATE OF SIXTY DOLLARS.

John Wharton.....	30		
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SYNDICATE OF FIFTY DOLLARS.

H. P. Cortelyou.....	50	Peter Lott.....	50
Miss Emily D. Sumner.....	50	Miss Sarah F. Sumner.....	50
L. M. S., Mad. Ave., Albany, N. Y.	50	The Misses Duryee.....	80

SYNDICATE OF THIRTY DOLLARS.

Frederick Frelinghuysen.....	30	Miss M. and Miss H. Zwemer.	30
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SYNDICATE OF TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

Rev. Lewis Francis, D.D.....	25	Hon. Henry Hospers.....	12	5
The Misses Merry.....	25	Rev. H. D. B. Mulford.....	25	
Union Y. P. S. C. E., Nyack, N. Y.	25	Miss N. Zwemer.....	25	
W. M. Soc., Stone Ridge, N. Y.....	25			

SYNDICATE OF TWENTY DOLLARS.

Miss E. N. Collier.....	20	Rev. Peter Crispell.....	20
Peter Cortelyou.....	20	Rev. J. Elmendorf, D.D.....	20
Rev. George D. Hulst, Ph.D.....	10	Y. L. M. B., 1st Orange City, Ia.	15
Miss S. McCready.....	15	Rev. J. F. Zwemer.....	20
Miss Sarah B. Reynolds.....	25	F. S. Schenck.....	20

SYNDICATE OF FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

Dr. B. H. B. Slegt.....	15	Dr. C. Van Zwaluwenberg....	15
Rev. J. H. Gillespie, D.D.....	15		

SYNDICATE OF TEN DOLLARS.

Miss K. H. Cantine.....	10	Rev. Henry N. Cobb, D.D.....	10	
Rev. J. P. De Jong.....	10	Miss Mary S. Dougherty.....	10	
Rev. J. L. Amerman, D.D.....	10	Mrs. Anna G. Frisbee.....	10	
Rev. G. W. Farbeck.....	10	Rev. J. G. Gebhard.....	10	
John Glysteen.....	10	A. W. Hopeman.....	10	
S. H. Joldersma.....	10	L. M. S., 1st Rochester, N. Y..	10	
L. M. S., Grand Haven, Mich....	10	Rev. J. P. Searle, D.D.....	10	
Rev. W. W. Schomp.....	10	Rev. A. H. Strabbing.....	12	50
Y. P. S. C. E., Mott Haven, N. Y. C.	10	Rev. B. V. D. Wyckoff.....	10	
Rev. J. W. Conklin.....	7	50	Rev. F. J. Zwemer.....	10
Mrs. Abbie J. Bell.....	10	John P. Boon.....	10	
J. Den Herder.....	10	D. L. Pierson.....	10	

SYNDICATE OF EIGHT DOLLARS.

Clayton Demarest.....	8	Rev. Isaac J. Van Hee.....	6
Rev. W. H. Boocock.....	4		

SYNDICATE OF FIVE DOLLARS.

The Misses Abeel.....	5	Miss E. M. Crowell.....	5
Rev. E. J. Blekkink.....	5	Rev. A. J. Hageman.....	5
Mrs. H. T. Dernel.....	5	Mrs. C. M. Hutchings.....	5
Rev. G. H. Hospers.....	5	George Henry Judd.....	5 11
S. S. Jemison.....	10	Miss Kate Lang.....	2 50
John Kloot.....	5	Mrs. H. J. Mentink.....	5
Miss Juliet McCarrell.....	5	W. J. Overocker.....	15
Mrs. E. E. Oleott.....	5	Rev. George G. Siebert.....	3 75
Rev. P. T. Phelps.....	5	Rev. J. A. Thomson.....	5
Rev. E. Tilton, Jr.....	6 25	Miss A. T. Van Santvoord.....	5
M. Vandervelde.....	5	Mrs. Gertrude E. Williams.....	5
C. Ver Schure.....	10	G. H. Dubbink.....	5
Miss Emma Williams.....	5	W. L. Vanderwalle.....	5
Mrs. H. De Groot.....	5	L. U. Circle, 2d Rochester, N. Y.	5
Mrs. J. J. Beattie.....	5	Miss Hila B. Terbell.....	5
Rev. T. W. Mulenberg.....	5	A. J. Welmers.....	15
Pres. Ch., Blanvelt, N. Y., L. Soc.	5	A Friend.....	5

SYNDICATE OF THREE DOLLARS.

Mrs. H. J. Veldman.....	3
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SYNDICATE OF TWO DOLLARS.

S. Sprietema.....	2	Mrs. E. W. Dunham.....	2
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SYNDICATE OF ONE DOLLAR. *

Miss M. Van Steenbergh.....	1	James E. Van Aken.....	1
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SYNDICATE OF

2d Ch., Grand Rapids, Mich.....	\$ 27 50
West End Collegiate Ch., N. Y. C.....	160
1st Ch., Somerville, N. J.....	33
Ch., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.....	66 46
2d Ch., New Brunswick, N. J.....	72 50
Ch., Philmont, N. Y.....	52
Grace Chapel, Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	5
1st Ch., Jamaica, N. Y.....	18
Ch., Catskill, N. Y.....	20
A. M. Soc., Milwaukee, Wis.....	80
Class of '97, Theol. Sem., New Brunswick, N. J.....	13
1st Ch., Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	136
Clove Ch., High Falls, N. Y.....	24 25
Churches, Sioux Co., Ia.....	748 36
Ch., Belleville, N. J.....	5 75
Bethany Ch., Grand Rapids, Mich.....	8
A. M. Ass'n, Zeeland, Mich.....	700
34th St. Ch., N. Y. City.....	10
Ch., Katsbaan, N. Y.....	13
3d Ch., Raritan, N. J.....	47 60
Ch., Cedar Grove, Wis.....	67 05
1st Ch., Claverack, N. Y.....	20
1st Church, Philadelphia, Pa.....	88
Marble Collegiate Ch., N. Y. City.....	675

Total.....\$4,717 58

MISCELLANEOUS GIFTS.

Atwood, Mich., Y. P. S.	\$ 1	2nd, Grand Rapids, Mich.	15 76
Washington Ch., Ackley, Ia.	25	“ “ “ “ S. S.	10
Alton, Ia.	30	“ “ “ “ Y. L. M.	10
“ “ Y. P. S. C. E.	6	S.	10
Alto, Wis.	57 77	3rd, Grand Rapids, Mich.	10
“ “ W. M. S.	17 50	4th, “ “ “ “	5 56
Holland, Albany, N. Y.	3	5th, Grand Rapids, Mich., Y. L.	10
“ “ “ “ Y. P. S.	10	M. S.	10
“ “ “ “ S. S.	10 42	5th, Grand Rapids, Mich., S. S.	40
1st, Albany, N. Y., Y. P. S. C. E.	15	6th, “ “ “ “ Cate-	18 61
Accord, N. Y., Y. P. S. C. E.	5	chumens.	
6th, Albany, N. Y.	8 08	6th, Grand Rapids, Mich., M. M.	5
Amsterdam, N. Y., Y. P. S. C. E.	2 88	Soc.	5
Brooklyn, N. Y., Kent St. Junior	10	6th, Grand Rapids, Mich., S. S.	7 50
C. E. S.	10	7th, “ “ “ “ “ “	16 79
Brooklyn, N. Y., Flatlands, S. S.	10	“ “ “ “ “ W. M.	5
“ “ “ “ N. Utrecht, Y.	5	S.	5
P. S. C. E.	5	9th, Grand Rapids, Mich., Y. P.	1
Brooklyn, N. Y., E. N. Y., Y. P.	5	S. C. E.	12 50
S. C. E.	5	1st, Grand Haven, Mich., Y. P.	4 74
1st, Bethlehem, N. Y.	11 25	S. C. E.	5
1st, Berne, N. Y., Y. P. S. C. E.	3 50	2nd, Grand Haven, Mich.	5
Boyden, Ia., L. M. S.	20	Grandville, Mich.	10
Bronxville, N. Y.	99 25	Gibberville, Wis., L. A. Soc.	18 61
Boonton, N. J., Y. P. S. C. E.	12 15	“ “ “ “ “ “	2
Gano, Chicago, Ill., Y. P. S. C. E.	5 57	Greenleafston, Minn., Sr. Cate-	22
“ “ “ “ “ “	18 18	chumens.	5
“ “ “ “ W. D. Soc.	10	Glen, N. Y., Y. P. S. C. E.	5
1st, Roseland, Chicago, Ill.	26 63	Greenwich, N. Y.	5
Bethany, Roseland, Chicago, Ill.	12	Hoboken, N. J., Mrs. Knestar ...	5
1st, Englewood, Chicago, Ill., S. S.	55 93	1st, Hackensack, N. J., Y. P. S.	10
Chatham, N. Y., Y. P. S. C. E.	20	C. E.	45 32
Cedar Grove, Wis.	34 27	1st, Holland, Mich., Christian Ref.	30
Chas. Mix, S. D.	4	Ch., 9th Street.	1 50
Clymer, N. Y.	5	Hingham, Wis.	8 55
Clymer Hill, N. Y.	5 20	Hooker, S. D., Y. P. S. C. E.	7 55
Claverack, N. Y., Stone Mills, S.	5	Hurley, N. Y., “ “	4 75
S.	7 71	Irvington, N. J., “ “	22 28
1st, Cleveland, O.	2 25	Jersey City, N. J., Bergen Ch.	5
2nd, “ “ “ “ “ “	1 60	“ “ “ “ Y. P. S. C. E.	5
Cohoes, N. Y., Y. W. C. A.	5	“ “ “ “ Wayne St. Y.	5
1st, Coxsackie, N. Y., Y. P. S. C.	7	P. S. C. E.	14 44
E.	3 50	Jerusalem, N. Y., Arab'n Knights	5
Danforth, Ill., Y. L. S.	11 10	Johnstown, N. Y., Y. P. S. C. E.	6 25
Fultonville, N. Y., Y. P. S. C. E.	45 69	1st, Jamaica, “ “ “ “	10
Fulton, Ill.	25	Kalamazoo, Mich., S. S. Class.	8
Franklin Park, N. J., L. M. S.	12 81	1st, “ “ “ “ Catechumens	15
“ “ “ “ M. Guild.	10	“ “ “ “ L. D. Soc.	35
2nd, Freehold, N. J., Y. P. S. C. E.	10	“ “ “ “ Y. L. M. S.	10
Fishkill on the Hudson, N. Y.,	5	3rd, “ “ “ “ “ “	41 69
Y. P. S. C. E.		Fair St., Kingston, N. Y., S. S.	10
2nd, Grand Rapids, Mich., Hope		Mission Class.	
Mission Class.		Kingston, N. Y., Comforter.	

Knox, N. Y.....	3	1st, Pella, Ia., Bible Class.....	15
Kiskatom, N. Y., Y. P. S. C. E..	5	2d, " " Y. P. S. C. E.....	3 60
Lafayette, Ind.....	13 73	3d, " "	18
Bethel, Leota, Minn., Y. L. S....	10	" " " Martha Soc.....	12
1st, L. I. City, N. Y.....	2 50	Palisades, Fort Lee, N. Y., Y. P.	
Madanapalle, India, Y. P. S. C. E	2	S. C. E.....	13 45
" " Jr. C. E. S..	3	1st Holland, Passaic, N. J., Y.	
1st, Muskegon, Mich.....	15	M. S.....	12
" " " Mr. and Mrs.		1st Holland, Passaic, N. J., S. S.	15
K. De Work.....	10	2d, Paterson, N. J., L. M. S.....	10
1st, Muskegon, Mich., W. M. S..	6	Plainfield, N. J., 1st Trinity, Y.	
2d, " " Y. P. S. C. E	10	P. S. C. E.....	10
1st, Milwaukee, Wis.....	27 60	Queens, N. Y., S. S.....	11 26
Milwaukee, Wis., L. M. S.....	10	1st, Ridgewood, N. J.....	15 37
Monroe, Ia., S. S.....	6 86	" " " S. S.....	10
Millbrook, N. Y., Y. P. S. C. E..	10	Randolph Center, Wis.....	10 26
Mellenville, N. Y.....	9 73	2d, Rochester, N. Y., Y. P. S. C. E.	7
Mahwah (Ramapo), Y. P. S. C. E.	7	" " " Young Men's	
Middleburgh, Ia., W. M. S.....	13	Bible Class.....	9 21
Metuchen, N. J., Y. P. S. C. E..	15	1st, Rotterdam, N. Y., Y. P. S. C. E	5 90
N. Y. City, Fordham, Y. P. S. C. E	60	Shokan, N. Y.....	8
" " 4th German, "	10	1st, Schenectady, N. Y.....	83 79
" Knox Memorial, E.		Stuyvesant, N. Y., Y. P. S. C. E.	13 50
Backenstos.....	14	Sheboygan, Wis.....	6 08
N. Y. City, High Bridge, Y. P. S.		Sheboygan Falls, Wis.....	2
C. E.....	25	South Holland, Ill.....	26 30
N. Y. City, Middle Collegiate,		Sioux Center, Ia., Central Ch....	12 16
S. S.....	25	" " 1st, S. S.....	30
N. Y. City, Madison Ave., Y. P.		" " 1st, Y. M. C. A.	25
S. C. E.....	11 80	Spring Lake, Mich.....	9 50
N. Y. City, Manor Chapel, Y. P.		Schenectady, N. Y., Hope Chapel,	
S. C. E.....	5	S. S.....	7 50
N. Y. City, German Evangelical,		Three Oaks, Mich., S. S.....	9
Houston St.....	25	2d, Tarrytown, N. Y., Y. P. S. C. E	5
Norwich, Vt., Y. P. S. C. E.....	1 50	Wallkill Valley, N. Y., Y. P. S.	
North Holland, Mich.....	16 55	C. E.....	5
New Era, Mich.....	5 17	Waupun, Wis.....	3 25
New Holland, Mich., Catechumens	6 05	West Leyden, N. Y., S. S.....	5
" " S. S.....	33 27	Yonkers, N. Y., Park Hill Ch. ..	10
Nyack, N. Y.....	28 04	1st, " " Y. P. S. C. E....	15
" " T. H. Baldwin.....	250	Zeeland, Mich., W. M. S.....	25
" " S. S.....	25 97	An Aged Sister.....	5
Newark, N. J., New York Ave.,		Bessie E. Amerman.....	1
Y. P. S. C. E.....	11	Mrs. A. Bonthuis.....	60
Newark, N. J., New York Ave.,		Mrs. Geo. Birkhoff, Sr.....	10
S. S.....	12 33	Mrs. W. B. Bradner.....	2
Newkirk, Ia.....	40 11	Mrs. A. H. Baldwin.....	5
1st, New Brunswick, N. J., Y. P.		Paul and Carl Baldwin.....	1
S. C. E.....	8	Mrs. Henry W. Bookstaver.....	10
2d, New Brunswick, N. J., Y. P.		Mrs. D. Broek.....	1 25
S. C. E.....	10	Miss Elizabeth Cairns.....	5
Newburgh, N. Y., Y. P. S. C. E.	5	Peter Cortelyou.....	80
Neshanic, N. J., "	5	Miss Carrie M. Campbell.....	1
Oostburg, Wis.....	6 73	Cash.....	10
" " L. M. S.....	13 50	"	10
1st, Orange City, Ia., Y. P. S. C. E.	5	T. Dracht.....	1
Otley, Ia.....	2	Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Demarest....	2
Oradell, N. J., Y. P. S. C. E.....	10	Miss Carrie Dusinberre.....	5

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Rev. G. S. M. Doremus.....	5	Christian Sonnenberg	4
Marinus Den Herder (dec'd)....	50	Mrs. Frances A. Sanford.....	5
C. J. V. Dodgshun.....	5	F. V. Sanford.....	2
Wm. Elfers.....	50	Mrs. C. W. Stevens.....	1
Mary E. Ellsworth.....	1	Miss Jessie Snyder.....	5
A Friend.....	5	P. Semelink.....	20
".....	25	Miss Anna M. Sandham.....	25
".....	5	W. J. Steketee.....	5
".....	20	Rev. J. W. Te Winkel.....	10
Two Friends.....	5	Miss Ida Tanis.....	5
A Friend.....	1	Mrs. F. M. Tichenor.....	4
Gen. F. T. Haig.....	48	Tithe Box.....	5
Samuel M. Hyde.....	25	Mrs. S. Toussaint.....	5
Miss M. L. B. Hasbrouck.....	5	Miss A. W. Van Honton & friends	8
Mrs. Rebecca Hammoud.....	20	Mrs. J. H. Viele.....	2
Eugene S. Hand.....	100	Nettie Vandenberg.....	10
Rev. Taber Knox.....	5	J. J. Van Wijk.....	10
Mrs. Taber Knox.....	5	Misses Katherine & Susie Vand-	
Miss J. Krull.....	4	ervelde.....	5
Mrs. M. Koelkner.....	10	Miss M. C. Van Brunt.....	2
P. L. and family.....	2	Mrs. James Van Wyck.....	5
Miss Margaret H. Logan.....	1	S. Van Neste.....	50
In memory of A. H., New Utrecht	5	Mrs. J. Vinkemulder.....	4 25
Rev. S. W. Mills, D. D.....	5	Per Dr. H. R. L. Worrall for work	
In Memoriam James L. Veeder..	25	at Bnsrah.....	5
Amelia Susan Menning.....	1 50	Mrs. C. W. Wisner.....	5
J. Townsend Lansing, Esq.....	50	Mrs. J. A. Wisner.....	5
In memory of a friend.....	5	Mrs. Richard Wisner.....	3
Tony Nienhuis.....	50	Miss Anna Wisner.....	2
D. Niessink.....	5	Dr. and Mrs. Arthur Ward.....	10
Rev. A. Oosterhoff.....	1	Rev. S. M. Woodbridge, D.D....	50
Miss Carrie Pierson.....	2	Mrs. A. W. Winans & daughters	15
Mrs. Polhemus.....	3	A. Wormhoudt & J. Doedyns...	9 81
Miss Polhemus.....	2	S. H. Wheeler.....	20
Miss May Polhemus.....	1	Woman's Board.....	75J 46
Miss J. S. Pearson.....	5		
Thomas Russell.....	50		
Sale of Hymns.....	11 80		
			\$4,334 81

RECAPITULATION.

Gifts from Syndicates.....	\$4,717 58
Gifts from other sources.....	4 334 81
Legacy, Margaret A. Bellinger.....	125 00
Interest on Loan.....	200 00
	<hr/>
	\$9,377 39

BALANCE SHEET, MAY 1, 1901.

	Dr.		Cr.
To Remittances to Arabia.....	\$9,785 00	By Balance from April 30, 1900.....	\$5,290 20
Cash paid in N. Y. for account of Missionaries..	1,180 65	Gifts Syndicate.....	\$4,717 58
" Missionaries outfit and traveling.....	589 47	Gifts Non-syndicate.....	4,334 81
Home expenses:			
Printing annual report, quarterly letters and leaflets.....	\$233 87		
Postage.....	57 29	Legacy, Margaret A. Bellinger.....	125 00
Financial Secretary.....	300 00	Interest on loan.....	200 00
Traveling.....	144 78	Mission Building Fund, April 30, 1901.....	2 851 29
Young People's Work.....	31 20		
Stenographer and typewriter.....	82 17		
Incidentals.....	83 20		
	<hr/>		
Loan account, April 30, 1901.....	932 51		
Balance on hand.....	4,000 00		
	1,037 25		
	<hr/>		
	\$17,524 88		<hr/>
			\$17,524 88
			<hr/> <hr/>
Treasurer's account examined and found correct, showing the condition of the Arabian Mission, May 1, 1901, to be as follows:			
Reserved Fund, loaned at 5 per cent.....	\$4,000 00		
Cash on hand.....	1,037 25		
	<hr/>		
	\$5,037 25		

New York City, May 14, 1901.
 FRANCIS BACON,
 JOHN C. GIFFING.

JAS. L. AMERMAN, *Ass't Treasurer.*

JUNE, 1901.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1900.

In Compliance with resolution of General Synod.

AMOY MISSION, CHINA.

	Gold.
Salaries and allowances for children.....	\$12,415 12
Personal teachers.....	198 25
Travel to America: The Misses Talmage and Mrs. P. W. Pitcher and two children.....	1,337 05
Outfit and travel to China: Rev. A. L. Warnshuis and the Misses Talmage ..	1,456 70
Evangelistic work.....	2,476 30
Boarding Schools.....	\$1,026 75
Day Schools.....	115 47
Theological Seminary.....	884 50
	<hr/>
Hospitals: Hope at Amoy.....	348 39
“ Neerbosch at Sio-khe.....	737 10
	<hr/>
Rents, taxes, repairs, etc.	1,109 67
Medical bills.....	11 50
Printing, stationery, postage, etc.....	85 28
Freight.....	57 29
Cablegrams.....	50 67
Special gifts for work not included in appropriations.....	2,474 57
	<hr/>
	<u>\$24,224 61</u>

ARCOT MISSION, INDIA.

	Gold.
Salaries and allowances for children.....	\$17,431 78
Special grant to Rev. E. C. Scudder.....	711 28
Personal teachers.....	383 04
Travel to America: Rev. L. R. Scudder M. D., and family..... Rev. E. C. Scudder and family and Miss L. von Bergen.....	2,184 46
Travel to India, balance for party 1899.....	128 56
Evangelistic work.....	6,232
Boarding Schools.....	\$3,197
Day Schools.....	3,199
Arcot Mission College.....	416
Industrial School.....	339
Hindu Girls' Schools.....	2,273
	<hr/>
Medical bills and sanataria.....	783
Rents, taxes, repairs, etc.....	2,603
Mission Meetings.....	410
Books and printing.....	147
Postage and stationery.....	196
Freight, cablegrams, etc.....	22 84
Gifts for famine sufferers.....	16,748 90
Other special gifts for work not included in the appropriations..	10,650 51
	<hr/>
	<u>\$68,056 37</u>

JUNE, 1901.

III

NORTH JAPAN MISSION.

	Gold.
Salaries and allowances for children.....	\$10,655 27
Personal teachers.....	249 50
Travel to America : Rev. and Mrs. H. Harris, Miss Thompson and Miss Deyo.....	1,015 56
Refit and travel to Japan : Miss Winn.....	399 50
Evangelistic work.....	3,410 74
Ferrie Seminary.....	\$1,985
Meiji Gakuin, Academic Department.....	1,071 17
Theological ".....	752 25
Support of Theological students.....	163 50
	<hr/>
Rents, taxes, repairs and insurance.....	2,089 45
Mission meetings.....	97 27
Stationery and postage.....	52 31
Medical bills.....	241 12
	<hr/>
	\$22,132 64
	<hr/>

SOUTH JAPAN MISSION.

	Gold.
Salaries and allowances for children.....	\$8,758 91
Personal teachers.....	161 28
Travel to America : Rev. A. Pieters and family and Miss A. K. Stryker.....	902 39
Refit and travel to Japan : Rev. H. V. S. Peeke and family and Miss S. M. Couch.....	960 82
Evangelistic work.....	2,734 74
Sturges Seminary.....	1,157 59
Steele College.....	1,117 04
Other Schools.....	116
Rents, repairs, taxes, etc.....	1,389 29
Mission Meetings.....	24 46
Medical bills.....	235 87
Publication.....	19 32
Miscellaneous.....	60 07
Special gifts for work not included in appropriations.....	316 25
	<hr/>
	\$17,945 03
	<hr/>

HOME EXPENSES.

Salaries.....	\$5,700
Rent and care of office.....	1,067 36
Account books and stationery.....	143 30
Postage and revenue stamps.....	346 43
Missionary boxes.....	60 95
Printing Annual Report.....	408 68
" leaflets.....	827 93
" Revised Manual.....	93
Traveling.....	538 89
The Mission Field.....	819 12
Department of Young People's Work.....	126 65
Students' Missionary Campaign.....	19 64
General Synod Com. on Systematic Beneficence.....	42 38
Ecumenical Conf. and Reports of same for missionaries, etc.....	125 06
Telephone.....	32 86

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Exchange on out of town cheques.....	34 49
Remsen Estate Expenses.....	172 59
Lawyers' Security Company, Bond to secure payment of foreign drafts.....	75 88
Interest on loans.....	1,085 88
Stenographer.....	332 80
Miscellaneous items.....	50 37
	<hr/>
	\$12,119 26

RECAPITULATION.

Amoy Mission.....	\$24,224 61
Arcot Mission.....	68,056 37
North Japan Mission.....	22,132 64
South Japan Mission.....	17,945 08
	<hr/>
	\$132,358 65
Home expenses.....	12,119 26
	<hr/>
	\$144,477 91

MISSIONARIES OF THE BOARD.

The following list presents the names of Missionaries now connected with their various Missions, whether in the field or at home expecting to return, with their addresses.

Letter postage to all Lands here named, five cents per half ounce, or fraction.

Postage on printed matter, one cent for each two ounces, or fraction.

AMOY MISSION.

Only address—*Amoy, China.*

WENT OUT.

Mrs. J. V. N. Talmage.....	1865
Rev. Daniel Rapalje, <i>Plainfield, N. J.</i>	1858
Mrs. Alice Rapalje, " "	1878
Mrs. Helen C. Kip, <i>Highland Park, New Brunswick, N. J.</i>	1861
Miss Mary E. Talmage.....	1874
Miss Catharine M. Talmage.....	1874
Rev. Philip W. Pitcher, <i>10 Hooker Avenue, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.</i>	1885
Mrs. Annie T. Pitcher, " " " "	1885
Rev. John A. Otte, M.D.	1887
Mrs. Frances C. Otte	1887
Miss Nellie Zwemer.....	1891
Miss Elizabeth M. Cappon.....	1891
Miss Mary C. Morrison.....	1892
Miss Lily N. Duryee.....	1894
Rev. Hobart E. Studley	1896
Mrs. Edith J. Studley.....	1898
Miss M. van Beeck Calkoen	1896
C. Otto Stumpf, M.D.....	1899
Miss Eleanor Stumpf.....	1899
Miss Angie M. Myers, M.D.....	1899
Miss Louise Brink.....	1899
Rev. A. Livingston Warnshuis.....	1900
Mrs. Anna D. Warnshuis.....	1900

ARCOT MISSION.

General address—*Madras Presidency, India.*

Rev. Jared W. Scudder, M.D., D.D., <i>Palmaner</i>	1855
Mrs. Julia C. Scudder, <i>Palmaner</i>	1855
Rev. Jacob Chamberlain, M. D., D.D., <i>Ootacamund</i>	1859
Mrs. Charlotte B. Chamberlain, <i>Ootacamund</i>	1859
Mrs. Sophia W. Scudder, <i>Vellore</i>	1861
Rev. J. H. Wyckoff, D.D., <i>Tindivanam</i>	1874

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Mrs. Gertrude Chandler Wyckoff, <i>Tindivanam</i>	1892
Miss Julia C. Scudder, <i>Palmaner</i>	1879
Miss M. K. Scudder, <i>Ranipettai</i>	1884
Rev. W. I. Chamberlain, Ph.D., <i>Vellore</i>	1887
Mrs. Mary E. Chamberlain, <i>Vellore</i>	1891
Rev. Lewis R. Scudder, M.D., <i>25 East 22d Street, New York City</i>	1888
Mrs. Ethel T. Scudder, " " " ".....	1888
Rev. Lewis B. Chamberlain, <i>Madanapalle</i>	1891
Mrs. Julia Anable Chamberlain, <i>Madanapalle</i>	1897
Rev. James A. Beattie, <i>Chittoor</i>	1893
Mrs. Margaret Dall Beattie, <i>Chittoor</i>	1894
Miss Louisa H. Hart, M.D., <i>Ranipettai</i>	1895
Rev. Henry J. Scudder, <i>Ranipettai</i>	1897
Mrs. Margaret B. Scudder, <i>Ranipettai</i>	1897
William H. Farrar, <i>Arni</i>	1897
Mrs. Elizabeth W. Farrar, <i>Arni</i>	1897
Rev. Walter T. Scudder, <i>Vellore</i>	1899
Mrs. Ellen B. Scudder, <i>Vellore</i>	1899
Miss Ida S. Scudder, M.D., <i>Vellore</i>	1899
Miss Annie E. Hancock, <i>Vellore</i>	1899

NORTH JAPAN MISSION.

General address—*Japan*.

Rev. James H. Ballagh, <i>49 Bluff, Yokohama</i>	1861
Mrs. Margaret K. Ballagh, <i>49 Bluff, Yokohama</i>	1861
Rev. E. Rothesay Miller, <i>Morioka, Iwate Ken</i>	1875
Mrs. Mary E. Miller, <i>Morioka, Iwate Ken</i>	1869
Rev. Eugene S. Booth, <i>178 Bluff, Yokohama</i>	1879
Mrs. Emily S. Booth, <i>178 Bluff, Yokohama</i>	1879
Prof. Martin N. Wyckoff, D. Sc., <i>Meiji Gakuin, Tokyo</i>	1881
Mrs. Anna C. Wyckoff, <i>Meiji Gakin, Tokyo</i>	1881
Miss M. Leila Winn, <i>Aomori</i>	1882
Rev. Howard Harris, <i>794 Lafayette Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.</i>	1884
Mrs. Lizzie B. Harris, <i>794 Lafayette Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.</i>	1884
Miss Anna DeF. Thompson, <i>Readington, New Jersey</i>	1886
Miss Mary Deyo, <i>Gardiner, N. Y.</i>	1888
Miss Julia Moulton, <i>178 Bluff, Yokohama</i>	1889
Rev. Frank S. Scudder, <i>Nagano</i>	1897
Mrs. Florence D. S. Scudder, <i>Nagano</i>	1897
Mrs. Jennie Dumont Schenck.....	1897
Miss Harriet J. Wyckoff, <i>178 Bluff, Yokohama</i>	1899

SOUTH JAPAN MISSION.

General address—*Japan*.

Rev. Henry Stout, D.D., <i>Nagasaki</i>	1869
Mrs. Elizabeth G. Stout, <i>Nagasaki</i>	1869

Rev. Albert Oltmans, <i>Saga</i>	1886
Mrs. Alice V. Oltmans, <i>Saga</i>	1886
Rev. Albertus Pieters, <i>Holland, Mich.</i>	1891
Mrs. Emma T. Pieters, <i>Holland, Mich.</i>	1891
Miss Sarah M. Couch, <i>Nagasaki</i>	1892
Rev. Harman V. S. Peeke, <i>Kagoshima</i>	1893
Mrs. Vesta O. Peeke, <i>Kagoshima</i>	1893
Miss Harriet M. Lansing, <i>Nagasaki</i>	1893
Miss Anna K. Stryker.....	1897
Miss Anna B. Stout, <i>Nagasaki</i>	1898
Rev. Charles M. Myers, <i>Nagasaki</i>	1869

ARABIAN MISSION.

General address—*Via Bombay. Open London Mail.*

Rev. James Cantine, <i>Muscat, Arabia</i>	1889
Rev. Samuel M. Zwemer, F. R. G. S., <i>Bahrein, Persian Gulf</i>	1890
Mrs. Amy W. Zwemer, <i>Bahrein, Persian Gulf</i>	1896
H. R. L. Worrall, M.D., <i>239 West 44th St., New York</i>	1894
Rev. Fred. J. Barny, <i>Busrah, Persian Gulf</i>	1897
Mrs. Margaret R. Barny, <i>Busrah, Persian Gulf</i>	1898
Sharon J. Thoms, M.D., <i>Bahrein, Persian Gulf</i>	1898
Mrs. Marion Thoms, M.D., <i>Bahrein, Persian Gulf</i>	1898
Rev. Harry J. Wiersum, <i>Busrah, Persian Gulf</i>	1899
Rev. James E. Moerdyk, <i>Bahrein, Persian Gulf</i>	1900